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PACT WOULD TAKE 'APPROPRIATE MEASURES' IF EUROMISSILES DEPLOYED

LD070953 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Article by N. Kuznetsov: "Missiles Against Detente"]

[Text] It was remarked long ago that, whenever there is a positive shift toward detente in East-West relations, the military-industrial complex immediately starts firing with all guns, with devastating effect on targets in the shape of government agreements. In the process of discussing accords that have been reached, "Western military weaknesses" are usually discovered or a "menacing new arms buildup in the Soviet Union" is spotted. The same is happening now.

The guardians of the military-industrial complex's interests stated in the U.S. Senate that they are prepared to support the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II) signed in Vienna by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter and to vote for its ratification only if the White House agrees to considerably increase... "defense expenditure." They are not satisfied with the Pentagon budget of $138.2 billion planned by the U.S. administration for the next fiscal year. They are demanding 5-percent real annual increases in military expenditure that is, inflation-linked increases at least until the mid-eighties.

In their public statements the "hawks" try to justify their position by referring to the American strategic forces' "vulnerability" and the West European allies, "alarm." Some NATO military leaders, they maintain, have "confidentially" expressed fears that the SALT II treaty could make the "American nuclear umbrella in Western Europe" less effective.

In order to parry these arguments, put forward long before the signing of the treaty, the J. Carter administration chose to give the arms manufacturers some kind of compensation in advance in the form of consent to the deployment of a mobile system of 200 new MX strategic missiles, provisionally costing $30 billion. Each would carry 10 MIRVed 335--or even 500--kiloton warheads. Rember that the bomb dropped on Hiroshima was only 12.5 kilotons and its blast killed 140,000 people, not to mention the consequences of the radiation which are still felt today. Now, in the hope of fully appeasing the "hawks," Washington is trying to get its West European allies to agree to the deployment of 600 new American missiles with a range of 2,500 km, whose warheads will, one presumes, definitely not be stuffed with Bengal lights.

We are talking about cruise missiles--unmanned aircraft which fly low to avoid radar detection--and Pershing-? ballistic missiles. As the New York TIMES stresses, these two new types of weapons "will enable the United States for the first time to deliver nuclear strikes from continental Europe against targets in the Soviet Union." Thus, by all criteria they will be strategic and, consequently, the countries against which they are aimed are bound to regard their deployment from this viewpoint. Elementary logic and a sense of reality suggest that the implementation of the Pentagon's plans would lead to an increase in tension in Europe instead of the further development of the detente process, whose prospects appeared to broaden following the signing of the SALT II treaty.

It would be naive to think that the USSR and its allies will look on indifferently while the existing strategic arms parity and overall balance of forces are upset in NATO's favor. Faced with such an overt threat, the Warsaw Pact states would of course be forced to take appropriate measures in response to the challenge.

The question remains: Is it necessary to put the European peoples' nerves to such a dangerous test? Four years ago in Helsinki the supreme leaders of 35 states reached the conclusion that the only way to safeguard genuine security is general and complete disarmament. The SALT II treaty is a practical step in this direction. Those who are trying to undermine it before it enters into force are assuming a grave responsibility to mankind.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NONALINED SUMMIT IN HAVANA

Foreign Ministers' Meetings

LD060910 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 6, TASS--A general debate on burning problems of concern for all the participants in the non-aligned movement is continuing at the sixth non-aligned summit conference. The speakers dwell upon diverse questions--from the position in various parts of the world to economic problems. Their speeches are permeated with the idea of necessity to strengthen the unity of the nonaligned countries in their struggle for peace, general and complete disarmament, detente, against imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki and Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong pointed out that the non-aligned movement must play a weighty role in world affairs and contribute towards the resolution of topical international issues. Its top priority objective is struggle for peace, detente, against imperialism and reaction. The non-aligned countries, the speakers stressed, are resolved to fight in cooperation with the truly peaceloving forces for their liberation from exploitation and for economic independence.

Jordanian King Husayn condemned the Camp David accords. The separate deal between Egypt and Israel, he pointed out, disregards the substance of the Middle East problem, flouts the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and does not accord with the basic principles of a just comprehensive settlement in that area.

President Aristides Royo of Panama expressed satisfaction with the fact that after coming into force of the new treaty on the Panama Canal, the people of his country will put an end to imperialist legacy in its land. He also condemned the reactionary circles of the United States, which are doing their utmost to distort the essence of this document and prevent its implementation.

The results of an extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the member countries of the nonaligned movement were announced at a briefing here. The ministers decided to enlarge the numerical composition of the coordinating bureau to reach 36 members. The African countries will have 17 seats, Asia--12, America--five and Europe--one. The 36th seat will be held before the next conference for a term of one and a half year each by representatives of Africa and Asia.

As was announced at the briefing, the question of Kampuchea's representation at the current conference will be decided at the plenary meeting by the heads of the delegations.

It was announced that ministers together with members of the political and economic commissions have discussed the text of the final declaration. A special group will analyze the amendments proposed to it so as to incorporate them into the document.

Kampuchean Representation Issue

LD061333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[A. Maslennikov, A. Trepetov report: "On the Eve of the Conference"]

[Text] Havana--the opening of the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government is planned for 3 September. The conference of foreign ministers to prepare the forthcoming forum continued here on 2 September. The conference's work is taking place at plenary sessions and in commissions on political and economic questions. An official spokesman for the conference, presenting information for the press, reported that the participants have approved the main items for the forthcoming conference agenda and the report of the coordinating office, confirmed its presidium and approved expert recommendations on accepting the new members into the nonalined movement. The foreign ministers continued the examination of the draft concluding declaration.

In the political commission the main attention was devoted to discussing the current international situation and the nonalined countries' policy, particularly in such parts of the world as southern Africa, the Near East, Western Sahara, Latin America and Southeast Asia.

The participants in the discussion came out in favor of further developing the positive trends which already exist in international relations, consolidating detente and asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence between states. An important place was occupied in the commission's work by study of the question of disarmament's significance in strengthening international security and accelerating economic and social development.

Judging by reports from the session rooms and by statements made here by forum participants, the work of its various organs is taking place on the whole in a spirit of constructive discussion of the questions raised. In 3 days of work, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Wali said in a talk with a group of journalists: We have discussed in a spirit of concord most of the items on the agenda for the forthcoming conference.

However, this course of events clearly does not suit those who would like to sow distrust and introduce discord into the ranks of the nonalined countries taking part in the Havana forum. It is with this aim that Western propaganda and Beijing propaganda, which works in unison with it, are releasing in the press and on the air various kinds of insinuations, inventions and rumors. It is asserted, in particular, that the draft concluding declaration disseminated by Cuba as the country organizing the conference contains certain "alien features" unacceptable to the majority of movement members. These fabrications have been rejected in a commentary issued here by the nonalined countries news agency pool. The draft declaration submitted for discussion, the commentary says, is the result of joint work by approximately 70 countries participating in the conference and reflects their common opinion on vital questions of the international situation and the role of the nonalined movement.

The desire to complicate the Havana forum's work and distract its participants' attention from examining the main problems concerning the developing countries' peoples was clearly apparent in the discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean question" foisted on the conference and in the attempts to drag into the conference the self-styled "representatives" of the Pol Pot regime, which was overthrown by the Kampuchean people themselves. An official spokesman for Vietnam stated that today the sole legitimate and authorized representative of the Kampuchean people is the Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Pol Pot regime, which implemented a policy of genocide in Beijing's expansionist interests, represents nobody.

This just position was supported by many speakers at the conference. Nonetheless, some people continue to introduce confusion repeatedly into this seemingly quite clear issue, objectively complicating preparatory work for the forum. This was one factor which prolonged the foreign ministers' conference sessions.

Meanwhile heads of state and government participating in the forthcoming summit conference continue to arrive in Havana.

Criticism of Moroccan Article

LD061954 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The clear tendency which has manifested itself at the nonalined summit conference in Havana toward the intensification of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and the oppression of peoples has aroused a feverish anger in some Western circles. It has also sparked off a new wave of unjust attacks against socialist Cuba, which organized the summit.

Unfortunately, there are still some people who are taken in by such imperialist tricks. This, at least, is the impression formed by anyone who reads an article published in the Moroccan newspaper LE MATIN DU SAHARA, which has taken upon itself the task of proving that a whole group of countries such as Cuba, Ethiopia, Angola, Madagascar, Vietnam and others should not be considered as nonalined--something which the newspaper cannot find evidence to support. But why does the newspaper maintain that these countries should not be considered nonalined? Because in the opinion of the newspaper, these countries declare that they are Marxist-Leninist countries and support the USSR's views. The newspaper offers yet another argument: These countries receive Soviet arms.

But if we apply the same logic, we could ask: Can those countries which have failed to adopt the course of socialist development and which adopted the capitalist economic system, or those which have received arms from the Western countries, be considered nonalined?

There is something wrong with such logic, as is clearly evident. For if we were to apply it, then no single country can be considered nonalined and, consequently, there would not be such a thing as a nonalined movement at all.

But this movement, which embraces countries of varying socialist regimes, not only exists but develops most successfully. This is because the meaning of nonalinement lies not in what divides nonalined countries but in what brings them together. What brings them together is hostility to imperialism, colonialism, racism and oppression.

Such hostility to these matters is also shared by the USSR and the other socialist countries. It is precisely on this basis that good relations exist between the socialist countries and the nonalined countries, which include Morocco.

Is there anything wrong in these relations becoming [words indistinct] and should this be a basis for describing countries with good relations with the USSR as satellites? Do you not agree with me that LE MATIN DU SAHARA has greatly departed from the truth?

Nicaraguan Delegate's Comment

LD062125 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 6, TASS--The nonalignment conference in Havana is of tremendous importance for the further rallying of the movement's ranks, for strengthening its militant, attacking character, TASS correspondent Alexandr Voropayev was told by the commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army of Nicaragua Umberto Ortega Saavedra, who is attending the conference with a Nicaraguan delegation.

For us, representatives of free Nicaragua, this conference is an event of special importance also because we have become here full-fledged members of the nonalignment movement, he stressed. We regard this as international recognition of our people's victory in he struggle against the Somoza tyranny and we are prepared to contribute to the further development of the nonalignment movement and to the consolidation of its just principles.

The Nicaraguan general highly assessed the support for the Nicaraguan people's just struggle by the nonalignment movement and all progressive forces. We are deeply grateful to our brothers from the socialist countries for their revolutionary solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, he stated.

Referring to the message of greetings to the participants in the 6th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, sent by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Umberto Ortega said: We were deeply impressed by the resolve of the Soviet Union, expressed in the message, to uphold the right of the peoples to dispose of their wealth and carry out socio-economic reforms which answer their interests, and strengthen the sovereignty and independence of the young newly-liberated states.

Having pointed to the important role of Soviet foreign policy initiatives in expanding and deepening the process of international detente, Umberto Ortega specially mentioned the Soviet leader's words to the effect that the socio-economic progress of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is closely associated with the struggle for detente and stronger general peace.

Castro's Militant Tone

LD062235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Havana--At the sixth conference of the heads of states and governments of the nonalined countries general discussion is in progress. Taking part in it are representatives from 94 states and national liberation movements. As our correspondent Vyacheslav Lavrentyev reports, with each new speech of the participants of the Havana meeting the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist direction of the nonalined movement is becoming more and more evident.

"The fall of the anti-people regimes of Pol Pot in Kampuchea and the shah of Iran, the overthrowing of the dictators of Grenada and Nicaragua, it was noted in the speech of the Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, testify that the ranks of the movement are being strengthened by forces which resolutely oppose imperialist supremacy."

Pham Van Dong exposed Chinese and Western attempts to deprive the Kampuchean people of its right to be represented at the nonalined movement.

Ortega of Nicaragua said the example of the Vietnamese People's struggle against U.S. imperialism was an inspiration for the Nicaraguan people in overthrowing Somoza. Speakers condemned the separate Near East treaty; there was special condemnation in 'Arafat's speech. He condemned U.S. arms deliveries to Israel and Egypt.

"The proposal to exclude Egypt from the nonalined movement submitted by Arab countries is being discussed by the Political Commission. The PRENSA LATINA agency has reported that not one of the orators who have spoken have gone to the defense of Egypt.

Also at the center of the general discussion are the problems of preserving peace, the problems of detente and disarmament. The work of the Havana conference is progressing smoothly and efficiently. This is explained primarily by the good organization of the meeting and the forthright [nastupatelnyy] and militant tone which was set for the conference by the striking speech of its chairman, Fidel Castro."

Taraki Speech

LD070720 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 6, TASS--Follow excerpts from yesterday's address by President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the 6th summit conference of nonaligned countries.

After the victory of the great Sawr (April) revolution in Afghanistan successfully carried under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, (vanguard of the working class of the country), the people of Afghanistan are in the command of their destiny fully dedicated to their long-held desire of building a prosperous society free from the exploitation of man by man.

However imperialists, the reactionary circles and left extremists in Afghanistan's vicinity are engaged in hatching conspiracies against our revolutionary government using a handful of fugitive enemies of our people and revolution with the co-operation of their agents inside Afghanistan for their armed attacks and interventions into the Afghan territory damaging schools and hospitals and killing women, children and the elderly.

The nefarious designs of these circles are to create obstacles in the way of the gains and achievements of our revolution. But they are seriously mistaken as the great Sawr (April) revolution is moving ahead with the all-sided support of our people towards the realization of its lofty objectives.

We would not hesitate to mention the names of those countries and reactionary circles which are actively engaged in interfering in our internal affairs. However, it is not our intention whatsoever at this stage to bring bilateral issues to this forum which must be devoted to dealing with the major items on our agenda. We are ready to impose on us this restraint in order to make another contribution to the smooth running of this summit and to its success.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, established after the victory of the great Sawr (April) workers revolution is keenly interested in peace in the region and in the world on the basis of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Inspired by this fact and undeniable necessity, the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is the reflection of its internal policy, is a policy of peace, peaceful co-existence and co-operation with all peace-loving nations and countries, particularly with our neighbours.

Our sixty-two years of relations of close friendship and mutual co-operation with the Soviet Union constitutes a best example of friendship, co-operation and good neighbourliness in the world.

Our amicable relations with India which has common social, political, economic and cultural roots are developing day-by-day, reflecting the mutual desire and interests of our two peoples and our similar views with regard to many problems of mutual concern.

With Pakistan and Iran we have always expressed the desire for having friendly relations and have always extended to them the hand of friendship on the basis of peaceful co-existence through the Sawr (April) workers' revolution in Afghanistan and the developments in Iran are substantially different in their nature.

We hope the feelings of friendship and solidarity maintained by our working people towards the noble working peoples of Pakistan and Iran will be reciprocated by these two countries thus paving the way for the normalization of our relations with Pakistan and Iran in the interest of peace in the region and in the world.

We further hope that our only standing political difference with Pakistan will be solved by peaceful means and through sincere and realistic negotiations.

With China, taking into account the interests of the working peoples of the two countries, we have always expressed hope for having good neighbourliness based on peaceful coexistence. It is unfortunate, however, that through the propaganda of the government of that country controversy is reflected to our peaceful desires.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan sincerely pursues an active and positive policy of nonalignment defending peace in the region as well as in the world.

Based on our firm opposition to the subjugation of peoples and to all forms of colonial and alien domination and on our conviction in the right of self-determination of peoples, we strongly support the struggles of peoples, for independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America and their liberation movements.

We realize that our movement is neither a bloc nor an organization with statutory character. Non-alignment is a political hetrogeneous group dedicated to the cause of peace and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo colonialism, apartheid and racism including Zionism. We shall therefore make every effort to preserve the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialistic orientation of the movement.

In a spirit of self-criticism, we can not overlook a tendency within the movement towards an equidistance position of the movement between the socialist and imperialist blocs. Taking into account the totally different positions of the two blocs with regard to the movement and its objectives it is, in our view, unrealistic to equate both blocs in their attitude towards the problems of imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and the questions of peace, democracy and social justice.

The Middle East still constitutes one of the most dangerous hotbeds of crisis in the world posing serious threat to international peace and security, primarily resulting from the hostile, aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel backed by imperialism and from the denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The conclusion of partial agreements in the absence of the main party, namely the Palestinian people, headed by the P.L.O. has further complicated the situation and has very much limited the possibility of finding a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. The As-Sadat-Begin agreements have violated the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the nonaligned conferences and have totally disregarded the rights and interests of the Palestinian and Arab people.

A just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved when all the Israeli occupationist forces are unconditionally withdrawn from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the usurped national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to establish a national state of their own is restored in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The crisis in Lebanon has not yet found a lasting solution. The continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon, particularly the escalation of air raids against the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon is another proof of the aggressive and anti-peace policy of Israel.

Elsewhere in the world the cases of resorting to the policy of force causes the concern of peace-loving countries and forces.

Aggressions and deliberate acts of provocatons and interventions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam whose peoples have already made inspiring heroic struggle against colonialism and imperialism have not yet ceased. The adventurist circles of the region continue their hegemonistic ambitions posing threats to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries of the Socialist Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as other countries of the region.

We demand the termination of imperialistic military bases in the Indian Ocean and an immediate halt to the deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in the Indian Ocean.

The Korean Peninsula has still remained divided, contrary to the will of the Korean people for peaceful reunification without any foreign interference. We believe the existence of foreign military forces on the southern part of the Korean Peninsula constitutes an obstacle in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea and its national unity.

The continuation of the abhorant policy of apartheid and the racist oppression in South Africa backed and encouraged by imperialist powers, and the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist Government of South Africa as well as the manoeuvres of the Pretoria regime to perpetuate its illegal administration in Namibia and to impede the process of decolonization of that territory is one of the main factors in the deteriorating situation in southern Africa.

Reiterating once again the firm and revolutionary solidarity of the people of Afghanistan with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the frontline states, I believe it is imperative to extend all possible moral and material assistance to these countries in order to further strengthen their capacity of foil foreign racist and imperialist aggressions.

We are following with great interest the victories scored by the peoples of Latin America and of the Caribbean countries.

No other problem confronting mankind has, perhaps, caused that much concern and anxiety of the peace-loving peoples of the world as general and complete disarmament including nuclear disarmament.

Despite some positive developments such as the holding of the 10th special session of the United Nations devoted to disarmament and the limited disarmament measures taken so so far, the threats to world peace and security still persist, and the arms race has not yet been brought under control.

We consider the conclusion of SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States as a success of the policy of peace and as a victory for all the peace-loving and progressive forces.

We firmly support the broadening and deepening of the process of international detente and call for its expansion to all regions. In our view detente shall not be confined only to political field but should include military field as well. We must remain vigilant against the attempts aimed at creating obstacles in the way of the process of detente.

DPRK DELEGATION ARRIVES AT INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR

SK010903 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 31 Aug 79 SK

[Text] A Korean delegation led by (O Ki-Chan), deputy director of the Press Guidance Bureau of the State Administration Council of the DPRK, has arrived in Moscow to attend the Moscow international book fair, which opens on 4 September and will last about a month.

ZHUKOV ON WORLD WAR II OUTBREAK, NONALINED SUMMIT

LD051135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] Last week was rich in international events of a contrasting nature.

The socialist countries, following the agreements reached during the recent traditional Crimea meetings between their leaders, developed energetic activities aimed at deepening cooperation in both the economic and the foreign policy sphere with a view to strengthening peace.

New political maneuvers fraught with consequences dangerous to the cause of peace have been undertaken in the capitalist countries. The forces of reaction are trying again and again to undermine the relaxation of tension and revive the cold war climate.

History Lesson

It is 40 years since the start of World War II, which was unleashed by Hitler. In marking this anniversary all peace-loving forces revere the memory of the antifascist resistance fighters and the victims of fascism and demonstrate their determination to preserve and continue the traditions of the antifascist struggle and to make them the property of youth. In 70 countries members of the peace champions movement have held meetings, rallies and demonstrations, coming out against the intrigues of instigators of a new war.

This anniversary is a good occasion for responsible figures in the West to ponder the grossest blunders of their predecessors, who tried to use German fascism as a tool in the struggle against the Soviet Union but themselves became the first victims of Hitlerite aggression.

If at that time, in the twenties and thirties, the Western powers had adopted the Soviet proposals for general collective security, the catastrophe could undoubtedly have been avoided. But blind class hatred dictated to the leaders of the capitalist world a directly opposite policy. "Germany can rightly be considered the West's bastion against Bolshevism," Lord Halifax, the closest colleague of Chamberlain, Britain's prime minister at the time, declared in November 1937 during talks with Hitler.

All the Western powers' efforts were aimed at getting Hitler to move his hordes east, and only east. So long as he left the West alone! They farmed out the Danube basin region to him, handed him Czechoslovakia to deal with, although France had a mutual assistance treaty with it, gave up Gdansk, which was a free city at the time, and western Lithuania and reconciled themselves to Germany's enslavement of Austria. They resorted to anything--so long as Hitler moved east!

On 17 April 1939 the USSR, warning that the threat of war hung not only over Eastern Europe but also over the Western states, suggested to Britain and France that they conclude a tripartite treaty on mutual assistance in the case of aggression. This suggestion, like the USSR's initiatives which preceded it, came up against a blank wall.

"This Russian proposal places us in an extremely difficult position," Sir Alexander Cadogan, British under secretary of state at the Foreign Office, at once wrote in a memorandum drawn up for members of the government. And 48 hours later, on 19 April, Britain rejected the Soviet proposals, and it was recorded in the minutes that "it is of the utmost importance that both the substance of the Soviet proposal and his majesty's government's reaction to it are not made public now." They were afraid to inform their people of this decision, but on the other hand the German embassy in London was already able on 26 April to report to Berlin that Britain would give the Soviet Union a negative reply. The Soviet proposal did not meet with support in France either.

In order to create a semblance of justification for such a stand the Western powers referred to the fact that the leaders of then bourgeois Poland did not wish to cooperate with the USSR in insuring collective security and that Poland would itself (!) form the eastern front in the event of a conflict.

Meanwhile, the political situation in Europe was growing increasingly heated, and the threat of war had intensified. Under these conditions the Western powers began--but only for appearances sake--talks with the USSR. Their representatives, who finally made their way to us in August on a slow freight steamer, did not even have the requisite powers, and this at a time when Soviet intelligence already knew that German troops were being deployed for war in the east and that, "starting 25 August, it is necessary to reckon with the start of military action"!

Faced with this situation, the USSR Government took the necessary measures to safeguard our country's interests--these measures enabled the Soviet Union to gain almost 2 years to prepare for the battle with fascism. By concluding the nonaggression pact with Germany on 23 August 1939 the USSR broke the imperialist powers' anti-Soviet front. The war began in quite a different way than that intended by those who had been trying to direct Hitler's hordes against the USSR so as to remain to one side themselves. Once again the folk saying justified itself: "Mind you don't fall into your own trap."

"We did not want war," L.I. Brezhnev has said. "The Soviet Government did everything to prevent it. But it failed to do so. In 1941 fascist Germany's perfidious attack interrupted the Soviet people's peaceful labor."

Only when Hitler already had almost all of Western Europe under his rule did we manage to secure the creation of an anti-Hitler coalition, whose chief force was the USSR.

The Western powers ought to remember these lessons. Now, however, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the start of World War II, their propaganda, monstrously distorting the facts, is trying to whitewash the Western powers' maneuvers which failed in 1939 and to shift the blame for their own blunders onto the Soviet Union.

This campaign is all the more scandalous as it is accompanied by new steps which in some ways resemble the tactics employed by the Western powers in those now distant times.

Speech Applauded in Beijing

High guests from Washington have just now been visiting Beijing one after another. First, the not unkown Senator Jackson set out for Beijing. He spent almost 3 weeks there and met with Deng Xiaoping, whom he called his "old friend," and with Hua Guofeng. He made something like a tour of inspection to the Sino-Soviet border and enthusiastically declared on his return that China could, if need be, mobilize a multimillion-strong army of "partisan fighters," and criticized his own administration for allegedly delaying over granting China Most-Favored-Nation status.

Next, Beijing was visited by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, who was given a still more courteous welcome. It is ture he was not taken to the border--he merely strolled through the streets of Beijing, bought onions from a hawker and visited a department store--which American newspapers were not slow to report--and then made a trip to Xian and Guangzhou. Of far greater interest are the American vice president's statements, which the Chinese news media gave broad publicity. Suffice it to say that W. Mondale's speech at Beijing University was carried on Chinese television and printed in full in RENMIN RIBAO, which emphasized that this speech was greeted with "fervant applause."

What, then, did they applaud so fervently in Beijing?

First, the U.S. vice president said that the United States is "fully resolved to continue maintaining military readiness" and that it has "founded alliances in Europe and Asia which are becoming increasingly strong with every year."

Second, addressing the Beijing leaders, he declared: "We are fully resolved to safeguard together with you our numerous parallel strategic and bilateral interests."

Third, he specified that the United States "must make an effort to develop" relations with China and "give them concrete form," and the "chief tasks" facing the United States and China are "the establishment of concrete political ties under conditions of insuring mutual (!) security." To make his idea still clearer, he added: "For China's power, security and modernization in the next 10 years will also meet U.S. interests."

Fourth, the U.S. vice president backed all this up with the statement that the United States will grant China credit to the tune of $2 billion, and even more, "if the pace of development requires it." "We have already begun holding talks to that end," he added. On top of this the U.S. administration will "encourage capital investment in China by American firms by providing guarantees and insurances."

But things were not confined to speechmaking. The U.S. vice president had talks with the Beijing leaders. According to American press reports, these talks embraced a wide range of military-political problems. A high-ranking representative of the U.S. administration compared Mondale's meetings with the Chinese leaders with "the talks which we have with our traditional friends and allies in Europe and the Near East."

American newspapers have carried reports, in particular, that Beijing supported the U.S. plans in the Far East and Southeast Asia, while the American side treated "with understanding" China's hegemonist aspirations in that region. They are united by a hostile attitude toward Vietnam and Kampuchea's legitimate government--Mondale called it "unacceptable."

All this has elicited a sharp reaction from the press of the Far East and Southeast Asia, and this is evidently why the U.S. vice president deemed it necessary to state at a press conference in Beijing that "Sino-American friendship is not directed against other countries" and "we (that is, the United States and China) do not maintain or intend to establish military relations."

However, these calming assurances hardly sound convincing, particularly as on 29 August a State Department spokesman, for example, confirmed press reports that Vice President W. Mondale "pointed out during his visit to the PRC that the United States is prepared to use its engineer troops to help the chinese construct dikes, dams and other installations of that sort."

After this it is not hard to understand why the U.S. vice president was greeted with "fervent applause" in Beijing. Just one thing is incomprehensible; surely the lessons of World War II are numerous enough to understand the possible result of a desire to use "parallel strategic interests" with a state which openly makes hegemonist claims and a desire to help it so energetically to create its own "power" for this purpose.

Americans have something to think about.

Before the Havana Conference

In the Cuban capital, Havana, final preparations are being completed for the opening there tomorrow of the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries. It is a movement of those who have not alined themselves with military-political alliances, which includes about 90 countries and movements which differ greatly from each other in their organization and social systems but are united in their determination to oppose the forces of imperialism which are striving to utilize them to their selfish ends.

At their first conference in Belgrade in September 1961 the participants in the movement stated that they "will make joint efforts to eliminate neocolonialism and imperialist dominance in all its forms and manifestations." For the entire duration of its activity this anti-imperialist nature of the movement has promoted the cohesion and expansion of the front of the peoples' struggle for national liberation. In addition, the movement has advocated and advocates the elimination of the arms race, detente and equal economic cooperation among states.

In their difficult struggle to achieve these aims the nonalined states have always relied and continue to rely on the selfless support of the socialist states, cooperating with them on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each others affairs.

The present conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries is to examine the most important questions included in the agenda by the movements's coordinating bureau in Colombo, including the situation in southern Africa, the right of self-determination of the people of the Spanish Sahara, the situation in the Near East, the Cyprus question, imperialism's attempts to transform the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean into military zones, the struggle for peace and general and complete disarmament and the question of solidarity with the peoples of Latin America.

Under the existing regulations the country acting as organizer of the latest conference and its leader--in this case Cuba and Fidel Castro--head the movement for the next 3-year period. This circumstance arouses the anger of the imperialists who well know what an active part Cuba plays in the struggle for freedom and peace. In the course of the preparation for the conference they--and along with them the Beijing leaders who have long been attempting to split the movement and subordinate it to itself--made stubborn efforts to prevent the meeting being held in Havana but met with failure.

The opponents of the unity of the fighters against imperialism are preparing to continue their subversive activity at the conference itself, attempting for example to create a racket around questions such as the participation of Kampuchea's legitimate government, to which they counterpose envoys who represent nobody--envoys of the criminal Pol Pot, overthrown and condemned to death in absentia, who destroyed millions of Kampucheans on Beijing's orders.

There need be no doubt however that the leaders of the nonalined states are able to rebuff those forces who are attempting to cause division and confusion in the ranks of this movement.

The Soviet public wholeheartedly wishes that the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries will be a complete success and will strengthen the unity and solidarity of the nonalined states in combatting imperialism, colonialism and racism, promote the independent socioeconomic development of peoples and serve the common cause of peace and progress.

Zhilin Article

LD051329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 79 pp 3-4 LD

[Article by P. Zhilin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Lessons of History Must Not Be Forgotten: On the 40th Anniversary of the Start of World War II"]

[Text] It has been 40 years since the day when early in the morning, on 1 September 1939, the fascist German army invaded Polish territory. World War II had begun--a war which lasted 6 years, dragged 61 states with a population of 1.7 billion people into its bloody vortex and caused mankind untold sufferings.

In assessing the September tragedy of 1939 from the distance of four decades, people wonder: How could it happen that the peoples of so many countries were dragged into the war? What social forces caused it? Who is to blame for unleashing it? These are vital questions, and they must be answered not to satisfy simple curiosity, but to avert new, even more terrible military shocks.

The international situation in which World War II was brewing was complex and contradictory. It was characterized on the one hand by the acute imperialist contradictions which existed within the countries of the capitalist world and on the other by their common hostility toward the land of the soviets--the world's first socialist state. The fact that the military confrontation in 1939 began between two groupings of capitalist countries does not alter the anti-Soviet orientation of the prewar policy of the main imperialist powers.

A particularly aggressive role was played by German imperialism and its strike force--fascism--which proclaimed their anti-Soviet credo even while the bellicose fascist thugs were gathering in Munich beer cellars. When the fascists came to power in Germany and established a military-terrorist dictatorship they immediately took a course of preparing Germany for a predatory, "total" war, for aggression against the Soviet Union. In September 1936 Hitler proclaimed: "We must have a combat-capable army in 4 years. In 4 years Germany's economy must be ready for war."

Subsequent facts indicate the scale and rate of this preparation. Whereas in 1935 Germany had 31 divisions, by fall 1939 there were already 102, and in the 7 prewar years the total numerical strength of the Wehrmacht increased from 105,000 men to 3,755,000. That is, it increased by more than 35 times. Whereas 840 aircraft were produced in Germany in 1934, in 1936 4,733 were constructed. Total military production increased by 22 times as compared with 1934.

Germany could not have sustained this pace if it had not received loans from the United States and Britain intended for the development of its military potential. Not only money poured into fascist Germany. It acquired military hardware and arms, including aircraft engines which were top quality for their time. The Heinkel and Focke-Wulf plants and Thyssen, Krupps and I.G. Farben industrial complexes received sophisticated military technology. As a result of the alliance of German monopolies and foreign capital formed in prewar years Germany was able to create a developed military industrial base and reconstruct mighty armed forces. It is no accident that during the Nuremberg trials Schacht, finance minister in Hitler's government, said to an American officer guarding him: "If you want to try the industrialists who helped Germany to arm itself, you will have to try your own industrialists."

German Nazism not only created the material base for preparing and unleashing World War II but also formed an ideology of war. Its main components were nationalism, chauvinism and racism. The Nazis asserted that the Aryan race is the "highest race on earth," having the right to extend its "Lebensraum" without limit.

The expansionist nature of fascist Germany's policy and its desire to rally around itself the most reactionary military forces were clearly manifested in the "anti-Comintern pact" concluded in 1936 and the formation of the military political bloc of Germany, Italy and Japan. After the creation of the fascist coalition hotbeds of war began to flare up in Europe and Asia, ready to grow into world conflagration.

The fascist aggression against the Spanish Republic, the war in Abyssinia, Japan's attack on China, the adventures of Japanese militarism near Lake Khasan and on the Khalkhyn Gol River the annexation of Austria--all these were stages leading mankind to the most terrible war in its history.

This was promoted to a significant extent by the policy of appeasing the aggressor pursued by the British, French and U.S. governments. Its culmination was the Munich deal, when on 29 September 1938 the governments of Germany, Italy, Britain and France signed an agreement in accordance with which Czechoslovakia was broken up into sections. It was soon completely occupied by fascist Germany.

In essence Munich opened up the path for Hitler's aggression. The governments of the Western powers hoped that he would move his hordes against the socialist countries. But the hopes and illusions of the Munich "peacemakers" burst like a bubble. The Wehrmacht's first blows fell on those who reared fascism and put it on its feet.

The war did not begin as a clash between capitalism and socialism. Having dealt with Poland, Hitler moved his army westward. Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg and France found themselves in the power of fascist Germany. Mortal danger hung over Britain.

Such is the paradoxical nature of history. "They say history loves irony," V.I. Lenin wrote, "loves to play jokes with people. Things do not always work out the way you intended." That is what happened to the Chamberlain and Daladier governments, which tried to resolve contradictions with Germany at the Soviet Union's expense. But that policy rebounded on their own countries.

That is a very instructive historical fact. How could one fail to recall, for instance, the attempts of the present governments of the United States and certain Western countries to encourage in every way the Beijing leadership's hostile line with respect to the USSR and to supply China with military hardware, arms and military technology. Speaking of this, L.I. Brezhnev has noted that "calculations on using the Beijing regime, which has gained strength, as an instrument of NATO policy and to channel its bellicose aspirations in a direction which suits the West are...no more than presumptive naivete. Suffice it to recall what that same Munich policy resulted in for the Western powers. Surely the lessons of history are not forgotten so soon?"

Certain Western historians flagrantly falsify the events leading up to World War II. They not only try to remove or lessen the responsibility of imperialism and fascism for the unleashing of the war but would even like to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union. Here they use the same lying thesis of the "Soviet military threat" which allegedly hung over Europe at that time. Allegedly saving Western countries from "communist expansion," Hitler undertook a forestalling, "preventive" war. This slander has a clear political meaning, it is a poisoned dart in the ideological struggle against the USSR and the socialist community countries.

From the first days of its existence the Soviet Union has followed a course of defending peace and excluding military conflicts from the life of states. Firmly defending the gains of October, the USSR strove to develop peaceful cooperation with other countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and joint actions to insure international security. In the League of Nations and at international conferences the Soviet Government sought to insure that practical measures were carried out in disarmament and real guarantees adopted against the threat of war. The Soviet Government had energetic talks with the governments of Western states and concluded threaties and agreements providing for joint measures to avert aggression. Just such treaties were concluded with France and Czechoslovakia. The USSR put forward the initiative for the signing of the Eastern Pact, in accordance with which a large number of states were to adopt commitments in the struggle against aggression and for the consolidation of European security.

Showing international solidarity and seeking to avert fascist aggression, the Soviet Union gave all-round support and help to the heroic Spanish people, the working people of Mongolia and the Chinese revolutionary forces.

When in September 1938 the threat of an invasion of Czechoslovakia by fascist German forces appeared, the Soviet Armed Forces were fully prepared to grant that country speedy and effective help. Even after the Munich deal the Soviet Union did not stop its efforts, trying to create a system of collective security in Europe and bar the road to the fascist aggressor.

With this aim, on the Soviet Union's initiative, lengthy talks were held with the British and French governments on concluding a trilateral pact in spring and summer 1939.

At the sessions of military missions from the USSR, Britain and France held in Moscow 12 through 21 August 1939, there was discussion of uniting the three countries' armed forces and elaborating a concrete plan for military operations against the aggression being prepared by Hitler. The Soviet military delegation at that time put forward three versions of strategic plans for joint operations and declared the Soviet Union's readiness, in 8-20 days, to deploy 120 infantry and 16 calvary divisions, 9,000-10,000 tanks, up to 5,500 combat aircraft and 5,000 heavy guns.

But even this time, when war was already on the doorstep, the ruling circles of Britain and France did not wish to enter into a military alliance with the USSR. Now, after the publication of formerly secret documents, it has become clear that the governments of Chamberlain and Daladier were playing a dishonest double game. They sought to isolate the Soviet Union and leave it on its own against the coalition of hostile states which had already been created.

The prominent British political Lloyd George, being a well informed man, stated even before the end of the Moscow talks that Chamberlain and Halifax "want no agreement with Russia," and the well-known British military historian A. Taylor, having studied in detail the British Government's policy at that period, drew the conclusion: "They could not contemplate a war in which they would be fighting on Russia's side against Germany." "When we read through the draft Anglo-Franco-Soviet treaty now," recalls French General Bauffre, who took part in the talks, "the question springs to mind: how blind and petty must our diplomacy have been in resolving that problem, to let slip the opportunity to conclude a treaty of such great significance...."

The unwillingness of the British and French ruling circles to conclude a treaty with the Soviet Union in summer 1939 and their provocative attempts to channel Hitler's aggression against the USSR prompted the Soviet Government to adopt appropriate measures to protect our country's interests, measures which gave our state the opportunity to gain time to prepare better for the approaching battle with fascism.

War then threatened the Soviet Union from two sides--from west and east. The conclusion of the nonaggression pact with Germany on 23 August 1939 made it possible for the USSR to break the imperialist states' hostile anti-Soviet front and gave our country nearly 2 years of peace to strengthen its defense capability.

Some people in the Western world continue to spread a thoroughly false story to the effect that the Soviet-German treaty gave Hitler the "green light" to attack Poland. Facts and documents irrefutably testify that this is a lie. The invasion of Poland was neither the beginning nor the end of the aggressive policy of German imperialism. It was prepared by all previous developments, including the "noninterference" of the so-called "Western democracies," which permitted the Hitlerites and the Italian blackshirts to deal with Spain and the Nazis to occupy Austria. Having betrayed Czechoslovakia, these "democracies" tried to "appease" German imperialism and militarism in Western and central Europe, letting it be understood that they might close their eyes to German expansion in the east. The tragedy of Poland was also the result of the thoughtless adventurist course of the then Polish Government, which was so blinded by anticommunism and hatred for the USSR that it could not and would not see the real threat advancing on the Polish people from the west. That government preferred its country's defeat to cooperation with the Soviet Union in the common struggle against the aggressor. That is how things were in reality. Such is historical truth.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government, taking into account the fact that matters were clearly moving toward war, tried to do everything necessary to prevent those provoking the war from dragging our country into armed conflicts. At the same time broad measures were implemented to strengthen the Soviet state's defense capability: The defense industry stepped up the rate of production of aircraft, tanks, guns and other military hardware and arms, military cadres were trained, the structure of the armed forces was improved, and the numerical strength of the Red Army and Navy was increased. In the 3 prewar years that strength was almost trebled.

The Communist Party, guided by Lenin's instruction that "we must accompany our steps toward peace with the full tension of our combat readiness," utilized all the country's resources in order to lay the foundations, while there was still peace, for victories in the years of the coming military trials.

After the perfidious attack by fascist Germany on the USSR the center of events of World War II shifted to the Soviet-German front, which became the main front from June 1941.

World War II was a coalition war. The peoples and armies of the United States, Britain, France and the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition fought against the fascist aggression. The armies of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Albania, and after the victory of people's uprisings, the armies of Bulgaria and Romania fought courageously against fascist invaders. The participants in the resistance movement in the occupied European countries made their contribution to the common victory over the enemy. The servicemen of Mongolia played an active part in the defeat of the Kwantung Army. The struggle of freedom-loving peoples of all countries merged in a single mighty stream. It crushed the forces of reaction and aggression and led to victory.

The results of World War II confirmed that imperialism and the forces of reaction were doomed in their attempts to gain world domination. The defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism and the ensuing disintegration of the colonial system led to an inevitable weakening of the positions of world capital. Imperialism was to blame for the unleashing of World War II, which took 50 million human lives, and it aroused and continues to arouse anger and indignation among all progressive mankind.

Since World War II the world socialist community has formed, grown and strengthened, becoming a mighty force of modern times. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries persistently implement a policy aimed at strengthening the relaxation of international tension and supplementing political detente with military detente and strive consistently to implement a program of consolidating peace in the world--a broad, realistic program which accords with all peoples' interests.

The prehistory and history of World War II indicate that we must combat war before it begins. The disunity and weakness of the antiwar movement in the West made it possible for the Hitlerites to unleash war. Today this is a very important lesson, calling on all the planet's progressive forces to display vigilance and cohesion and to struggle actively against war.

For the sake of preserving the peace won at so high a cost, we must expose the intrigues of imperialism, of those who, under cover of their own myth about the "Soviet military threat," inflate military budgets, step up the arms race and strengthen armed forces. Nor must we disregard the "scientists" who serve imperialism, those who, passing themselves off as military theorists, assert that every generation must have its war, that war can only be fought with war, that world wars occur in accordance with the laws of arithmetical progression--every 10, 20, 30 years, and that the start of World War III is long overdue.

In our time, like 40 years ago, the forces of aggression and revanchism still exist, nurturing designs of preparing and unleashing a new war against the socialist countries, and above all against the Soviet Union. That is why our party and the Soviet Government, both formerly and now, always combine the struggle for peace with the strengthening of the country's defense capability. "We are for restraint, for a well considered approach," L.I. Brezhnev has said. "But we are also for firm resistance to aggression if necessary. The Soviet Union defended that position in the period when the threat of world war was emerging. We hold the same position today."

Unfortunately the threat of war has not receded irrevocably into the past. To avert a new world war is still the main problem of today. But in our time, when the distribution of forces in the international arena has changed radically, when the community of socialist states has become established and strengthened, real conditions have been created for establishing a lasting and stable peace on earth.

FURTHER ON TASHKENT JOURNALISTS SEMINAR

Reaction to Brezhnev's Message

LD051455 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

["In the Interests of Peace and Progress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tashkent, September 5, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Vashedchenko and Sergey Stoklitskiy write:

Leonid Brezhnev's message to the participants in the international seminar of journalists in Tashkent is striking evidence of the attention that is being given in the Soviet Union to the steadily rising role of information in the life of peoples, in the education and ideological orientation of millions of people, stated the President of the International Organisation of Journalists Kaarlen Nordenstreng. The Soviet Union is taking an active part in the discussion, study and search of ways of improving international information.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted the important role of the mass media in the cause of improving the international climate, preventing a new devastating war, in solving mankind's global problems and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust. These tasks should become the main ones in the information practice in the international arena, Kaarlen Nordestreng stressed.

I was greatly impressed by Leonid B[illegible]zhnev's words that Soviet people understand and sympathise with the striving of the [illegible]oples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to create their own organs of information, to protect themselves from the ideological expansion of imperialism, to put an end to "cultural colonialism," said the chairman of the coordinating committee of the agencies of non-aligned countries D.R. Manekar. Stubborn struggle awaits us yet along this road and success in that struggle, as it was noted in the message of greetings, will depend on the concerted actions of developing states and their friends and allies--countries of the socialist community.

Leonid Brezhnev attracted our attention to the truly key issues that today face the mass media, noted Deputy General Director of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY Le Chan. It is the duty of the entire progressive press to struggle against "cultural colonialism," to work for peace and progress, for ending the arms race, for uprooting the ideology of militarism, colonialism and racism. Vietnamese journalists see their prime task in resolutely repulsing the ideological expansion of imperialism and its ilk from Beijing who are trying to impose their will on others, he said.

We, participants in the seminar, have received Leonid Brezhnev's message of greetings with inspiration. It shows that the great importance that is being given in the Soviet Union to the activities of the mass media and their role in the struggle for the establishment of a new international information order based on principles of justice and respect for national sovereignty, said the prominent Polish expert on questions of information Jadviga Pastecka.

For imperialism propaganda is one of the main instruments in the struggle against the peoples of developing countries, including against us Palestinians, stressed the head of the united information Service of the PLO Majid Abu Sharrar. I attach much importance to Leonid Brezhnev's message of greetings first of all because it reflects the support that the Soviet Union is invariably giving to our Palestinian people, and to other peoples struggling for their freedom.

Report on Proceedings

LD061254 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, September 6, TASS--The TASS special correspondents, Vladimir Vashedchenko and Sergey Stoklitskiy, report:

The struggle against the ideological expansion of imperialism, the coordination in this connection of the efforts of the developing countries and the socialist community, are in the focus of attention of the participants in the international seminar of journalists, which is taking place in Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan.

A message, addressed by the seminar participants to the Havana conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, expresses full support for the activity of those countries.

Imperialist propaganda, said B. Littana (Zambia), the chairman of the UNIP Central Committee on Elections and Information, seeks to suppress the peoples' movement for their national and social liberation. He denounced the Western press, which on the plea of "freedom of information" grossly distorts reality in developing countries. Littana expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for assistance to the national liberation movement of the peoples of Africa.

Propaganda serves as one of the main tools of imperialism in its striving to suppress the legitimate interests and aspirations of the peoples of developing countries, including the Palestinians, said Majid Abu Sharrar, the chief of the PLO United Information Service. Distorting the aims and purposes of the just struggle of the Palestinian people for their rights, Western propaganda seeks to divert attention of world opinion from the main culprit of the present crisis in the Middle East--imperialism and Zionism.

Analysing the situation, which has taken shape in Latin America, Professor E. Garcia Prince of Central University of Venezuela, declared for urgent measures for putting an end to the domination in that region of the U.S. information business, which provides an ideological cover for the activity of U.S. transnational corporations.

Speaking on the tasks of the national press in the developing countries, Amara Caba, editor-in-chief of the newspaper HOROYA (Guinea), stressed that it must carry truthful information and serve the peoples in their struggle for freedom, independence and social progress.

Addressing the seminar, representatives of Soviet mass media shared their experience of cooperation with the developing countries in establishing national communication systems and training personnel. The Soviet press sees its important task in contributing towards a better familiarisation of people with each other's life, development of their mutual understanding and friendship irrespective of where they live, Anatoliy Krasikov, TASS deputy general director, pointed out.

He spoke in detail on cooperation of TASS with the agencies of the developing countries and stressed that this cooperation is based on the principles of full equality and mutual understanding. The international seminar of journalists in Tashkent is continuing in session.

ZEMSKOV ADDRESSES UNESCO COMMISSION MEETING

LD061720 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--A meeting of the UNESCO Commission of the USSR was held here today. It was devoted to the 25th anniversary of the accession of the USSR, Ukraine and Belorussia to this international organization.

Addressing the meeting, Igor Zemskov, chairman of the UNESCO Commission of the USSR, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, noted the USSR's invariable desire to regard UNESCO, as stipulated in its charter, as an international organisation actively promoting the solution of the most important problems of our times, consistently coming out for the strengthening of peace, detente, disarmament, against colonialism and racialism, contributing to the socioeconomic progress of all the countries and peoples. He stressed the profound interest of Soviet scientists, educationalists, cultural and mass information media workers in expanding fruitful international cooperation in all the spheres of UNESCO's activity.

Zemskov expressed the hope that the positive changes that occurred in UNESCO's policy during the past years, and which raised substantially the authority of this organisation in the overall system of international relations would be consolidated.

The meeting was addressed by Adamou Mahtar M'bow, director general of UNESCO, who is staying in the USSR as a guest of the Soviet Government. He noted the Soviet Union's big contribution to the establishment and development of UNESCO, to the success of its diverse activities aimed at strengthening mutual understanding and international cooperation by means of education, science, culture and information. Amadou Mahtar M'bow stressed the importance of the work done by the UNESCO Commission of the USSR, its useful initiatives and constructive stand. The experience of the Soviet Union's 25-year-long participation in UNESCO, he said, gives us confidence that the Soviet Union's contribution to all spheres of UNESCO activity will grow.

Gromyko, M'bow Meeting

LD061838 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) who is now in the Soviet Union.

Discussed during the conversation which was held in a friendly atmosphere were some questions of the UNESCO's activities in strengthening peace and mutual understanding among the peoples through the development of international cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and information as well as the USSR's participation in activities related to this organization. Taking part in the conversation were Igor Zemskov, chairman of the USSR UNESCO Commission, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

SENATE SESSION ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA REPORTED

LD070630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[From the central press review]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has resumed work after a 1-month recess. The Washington POST notes in this connection the decision of Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to discontinue discussions of the SALT II treaty in the committee. Instead of this, reports an IZVESTIYA correspondent, Church has decided to convene a special session of the committee on the matter, which is being fanned up by anticommunists, of the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. Many senators view this decision as an action playing into the hands of the opponents of SALT II.

PRENSA LATINA COMMENT ON ISSUE OF SOVIET TROOPS

LD061910 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Cuban PRENSA LATINA news agency has commented on the to-do raised in the United States over some Soviet troops that are allegedly stationed in Cuba. The allegation was made by several senators and spokesmen for the administration, quoting American intelligence sources. PRENSA LATINA charges the campaign as timed for the nonalined summit conference now under way in Havana the work of which it is designed to hinder. The commentary further says that official quarters in the United States would be glad to cause discord between Cuba and the other participants in the nonalined movement. So far their attempts have failed. At this time the conference is viewing the issue of the American Guantanamo war base on Cuban territory and the heads of several states have already demanded the base be closed. In the United States the rumor of Soviet troops being allegedly stationed in Cuba coincided with, or more exactly its apperance was timed to, Senate hearings on the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. The opponents of the treaty who understand that SALT II has considerable support among the people of the United States spread the rumor to use it as another argument to fight the ratification of SALT II. Florida's Senator Richard Stone even went so far as to propose the entire package of Soviet-American relations be made dependent on the outcome of this campaign. REUTER reports from Washington say quite a few observers are puzzled by the way the entire allegation is being presented. REUTER quotes administration spokesmen as saying the Pentagon does not share the deduction made by United States intelligence agencies. PRENSA LATINA stresses that there is no secret about the Soviet Union's assistance in training the Cuban Army. Neither is it a secret, PRENSA LATINA says, that for 20 years Cuba has been defending itself with success against all attacks, sabotage and other acts of aggression the United States put itself behind.

OBSERVER QUESTIONS U.S. REASONING OVER GUANTANAMO BASE

LD062350 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At the nonalined conference in Havana the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, has called for international support in combatting the U.S.-imposed blockade against Cuba and urged the United States to relinquish its control of the Guantanamo naval base. Our observer Yuriy Giorgiyev examines the continuing American military presence on Cuban territory.

Officially the United States refers to its military facility in Cuba as a naval station. This is apparently a euphemistic expression. In reality Guantanamo today is a large American naval base, complete with advanced military equipment, a sizeable contingent of combat units, and naval facilities which can handle up to 50 warships at a time. Located in the eastern part of Cuba close to Santiago de Cuba, the country's second largest city, the Guantanamo base occupies a considerable area, about 40 square miles. It is also America's oldest military bas abroad. Leased to the United States in 1903 after the brief Spanish-American war, the base seems to have become part of American territory. Although the United States ostensibly gave up the right to intervene in Cuban affairs it retained its right to the naval base at Guantanamo. Under the terms of the leasing agreements concluded long before the 1959 Cuban revolution, the United States recognises Cuba's sovereignty over Guantanamo and pays to the Cuban Government about $4,000 annually, obviously a ridiculous amount of money. The leasing agreement does not stipulate any dates of U.S. withdrawal and leaves it entirely to the United States to decide whether or not it wants to evacuate its military facilities from Cuba.

So far the United States seems to have been allergic to any Cuban suggestion to discuss the future of the Guantanamo base. Washington maintains that its naval facility in Cuba preserves Cuba's independence and protects its people. Apparently it takes American political thinking to explain just how foreign military presence can preserve a sovereign country's independence or protect its people.

Understandably the Cubans are unhappy about the original leasing agreement for Guantanamo and insist on the return of the territory under their control. But unwilling to aggravate the world situation, the Cuban Government has been remarkably patient about the Guantanamo base issue, hoping to resolve the problem by peaceful means. But they have made it abundantly clear that resolution of this issue cannot be put off indefinitely. The United States military presence on Cuban territory is a source of permanent threat to the country's sovereignty, and given America's hostile attitude towards Cuba, the Cubans view the Guantanamo naval facility with great concern.

Predictably the issue has been raised at the current nonalined conference in Havana, where several heads of state have called for U.S. withdrawal from Cuba. The American response so far has been to turn a deaf ear and continue to ignore the issue completely. (?But) at least American policymakers could be expected to come up with a better argument to justify U.S. military presence in Cuba, instead of saying that it preserves Cuba's independence. If we should follow this line of reasoning, how about preserving U.S. independence and sovereignty through establishing a Cuban military base somewhere in Florida?

PRAVDA HITS SENATOR JACKSON'S 'BELLICOSE' ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD050911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[B. Orekhov article: "Cold War Troubadour"]

[Text] "In the event of an enemy attacker--'from the Soviet Union, for instance'--China could mobilize 300 million guerrilla fighters, Senator Henry Jackson has stated here." This is a quotation from a report by AFP's Beijing correspondent.

"On returning from China, where he had spent 3 weeks, U.S. Senator Henry Jackson made a curious statement: China, it transpires, was subjected 'throughout August' to a new act of Soviet aggression on the border separating it from the USSR." This is from information printed in the Paris newspaper L'AURORE.

The provocative, inflammatory nature of the two statements is obvious: to aggravate relations between China and the USSR come what may, to secure the Beijing leadership in anti-Soviet positions and to play the China card to the advantage of those who will not accept detente, peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation. Jackson does not disdain even overt fabrication, operating on the principles that the end justifies the means.

The senator's latest trip to China lasted almost 3 weeks and was his third. In no way can it be said that his opinions on previous occasions have been marked by reliability or soundness, as might be expected from a U.S. legislator. But this time Jackson resolved to surpass himself in political tactlessness or, to call things by their name, obstreperousness.

The senator went to the Chinese-Soviet border region and visited Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang. And, of course--it could not be otherwise--he was convinced that the "threat from the north," offspring of Beijing propaganda, "does exist." He does not burden himself with proof. It seems more important to Jackson to advertise China's determination and potential as a U.S. fellow-traveler as though a "threat" did indeed exist. The "300 million guerrillas" promised to the traveler from the United States ought to make a stronger impression than Khlestakov's 35,000 messengers [reference to Gogol's play "The Government Inspector].

Henry Jackson is no longer all that young: he is 67. Since 1940 he has been a U.S. congressman. A professional parliamentarian, he has always stressed his closeness to the military-industrial complex and flaunted his particularly bellicose anticommunism and anti-Sovietism which, indeed, are almost one and the same thing.

"The most consistent these in Jackson's repertoire for many years has been hostility toward the Soviet Union," Stenley Karnow wrote a few years ago in the Washington magazine NEW REPUBLIC. "He speaks of the 'Russian threat' in its historical and strategic, political and diplomatic aspects. This prejudice has a profound influence on his entire mode of thought."

In fact, if we turn to the U.S. newspapers of 20 years ago, say, then we can indeed find abundant confirmation of this description's accuracy.

The year 1955. "H. Jackson, chairman of the Subcommittee for Military Appropriations of the U.S. Congress Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, demands an increase in the production of nuclear weapons in the United States in order to cancel out the threat that Russia will establish supremacy in the atomic aviation sphere by 1960."

The year 1959. "Senator H. Jackson (Democrat from Washington) has called for the mobilization of four or five army and national guard divisions. He said this step would be a sign to the Soviet Union that we mean business."

Let us now turn to our own decade. The year 1974. "Senator Jackson has successfully pushed through anti-Soviet amendments to the all-embracing foreign trade bill."

The U.S. press frequently calls him "Scoop" Jackson. He received this sobriquet in childhood because of his desire to emulate a comic strip hero. [paragraph continues]

It is hard to believe that there are many Americans who have not been disturbed by Jackson's desire to transfer the manners and methods of a comic strip character to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Senate Armed Services Committee's Subcommittee on Arms Control, both of which he chairs. It would seem that the responsibility imposed by these posts whould brook no prejudice or blinkers making it impossible to see phenomena in their true light. But that is not for Jackson.

The senator's statements on television, articles in U.S. newspapers and journals, interviews with foreign press organs and speeches at universities pour out as though from a horn of plenty. And it is rare for him to appear before the public without slandering the USSR, without making demands for the buildup of the U.S. military potential for defense against the "Soviet military threat." The years of the strengthening of detente in international relations have been years during which Jackson has made particulary vigorous efforts aimed at undermining detente and reverting to cold war times.

As one of the noisiest opponents of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, he states that he is "disillusioned by the course of the SALT II talks with the Soviet Union," calling the treaty "a charter allowing the widespread buildup of Soviet strategic armaments." Well, since that is the case, he threatens Americans, "on the political plane the Kremlin will use its new strategic superiority as a shield behind which it will carry out a series of probing operations with a view to expanding Soviet influence and weakening the U.S. position."

On another subject the senator specifies that he is alarmed not by the military aspects of SALT II but by the political and economic benefits on which the USSR is counting as a result of the accord. In other words, disarmament seems in itself to Jackson to be a detrimental undertaking, for every step in this direction strengthens detente.

Jackson dreams he sees the "hand of Moscow" everywhere--in Africa, the Near East, and Latin America. "Just like Iran before it, Saudi Arabia is threatened with the danger of encirclement by the Soviet Union's friends," he prophesies, criticizing the U.S. Government's Near East policy. He warns that "there is a real and intensifying danger that the Kremlin will seize control of the 9.5 million barrels of oil Saudi Arabia delivers each day to the United States and its allies. In a speech to George Washington University students he urged the United States to "form an alliance of states prepared to resist the encroachments of the Russians and their friends." Rebuking his government for its "softness," he states that to attain this goal "we will need a better understanding than we have displayed so far, a stronger will than we have shown and a richer imagination than we have manifested."

Not limiting himself to "imagination," Jackson is doing everything possible to knock together this notorious "alliance." Thus, after a trip to Beijing in February last year he revealed that he was impressed by the Beijing leadership's view of questions of peace and the relaxation of international tension. Now the senator is no longer satisfied with listening to the opinion of his Chinese interlocutors and expressing his own rapture with regard to it. After fraternizing with Deng Xiaoping during the latter's stay in the United States, he discerned an opportunity to go further. Jackson is inciting Beijing to new "actions" against Vietnam, to more vigorous antagonism with the Soviet Union and to a sort of joint "crusade." Pardon me, you ask, is the senator not embarrassed by the fact that the people he is addressing in Beijing call themselves communists? He is not. In general nothing embarrasses him. He pretends that this subject, awkward for both sides, simply does not exist.

Assessing Jackson's activity as a U.S. senator, the well-known U.S. commentator James Reston once wrote that his name is misleading. "In newspaper jargon," Reston notes, "a scoop means anticipating events, but Jackson always seems to be late and quite considerably late.... It is as though he fails to take important decisions in life in time."

I think he is indeed late, hopelessly late. He lives entirely in the past, does Senator Henry Martin Jackson. For a long time now there has been a different climate, different political weather on earth, but he is still shivering from the cold war. Any ray of sunshine which breaks through the gloomy horizon he has drawn is interpreted by the senator as almost the end of the world and as the collapse of the political illusions under which he himself lives and by which he would like to force others to live.

Jackson's revelations since his recent trip to Beijing are a reiteration of the slanderous fabrications with which Beijing propaganda is stuffed and will not bring Jackson the political dividends he expects.

IZVESTIYA'S MATVEYEV HITS JACKSON, MONDALE PRC VISITS

LD061053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by political observer V. Matveyev: "'Harmony' or Incitement?"]

[Text] The Beijing leaders' intentions and actions in Southeast Asia and the international arena in general continue to cause serious concern among the broad public which treasures the interests of peace and international stability.

At least three countries in Southeast Asia are now the subject of overt, flagrant pressure from Beijing. This pressure is brought to bear in various forms but it pursues just one aim--promoting the PRC's hegemonistic, expansionist designs in this region. Threats to "teach it a lesson" continue to be leveled at the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] from Beijing. The PRC military is continuing its acts of provocation on the PRC border. It has now "taken over" from the CIA in supporting the Meo tribes in Laos which are seeking to split that country and it is nurturing plans for direct invasion of Laos's northern regions. Beijing publicly admits its interest in interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs, backing up these statements by arms deliveries to the remnants of the gangs of Pol Pot supporters who have taken refuge in the regions of Thailand bordering on Kampuchea.

Official Beijing circles take any opportunity to call for the stepping up of the arms race in the world, addressing their calls to the NATO chiefs and Japanese military, taking up arms against the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty and displaying opposition to any steps and measures aimed at easing international tension.

In both the United States and certain other Western countries there are circles which deliberately turn a blind eye to these provocative actions by Beijing and, presenting what they want as reality, and attempt to assure the public that "rapprochement" with Beijing is beneficial to the cause of peace. But they cannot buttress their assurances with a single even slightly convincing fact.

Nevertheless, statements of feigned optimism of this sort continue to be heard from certain politicians in the United States. They are inciting the Beijing leaders to pursue their line with even greater ardor. Pilgrimages to the PRC by several high-ranking U.S. figures are being used to this end. That was how matters stood during Senator H. Jackson's recent stay in the PRC. Beijing not only rendered magnificent honors to this senator who long ago proved his worth as an opponent of the relaxation of tension.

Taking no account of the norms universally accepted in relations between states, official Chinese figures, perfectly well aware that this visitor seeks in his own country to counterpose himself to the present U.S. administration by acting from the most rightwing hard-line positions, presented him with a general range of their complaints against official Washington on the basis of Beijing's negative, inflammatory foreign policy line.

Jackson eagerly set about performing the role Beijing had prepared for him and, equipped with the "ammunition" presented to him, immediately put it to use.

These "methods" of Beijing diplomacy have evoked in some U.S. newspapers comments pointing out the tactlessness, to put it mildly, of such attempts by the official Chinese side to show the United States the course it should steer with regard to the Soviet Union and Vietnam and in other spheres which are the subject of Beijing's special anxiety.

How did official Washington react to these "methods" of Beijing's? It has emerged that U.S. Vice President W. Mondale visited the PRC--on an official visit this time--immediately after Jackson. As usual, toasts were proposed and speeches delivered on both sides on this occasion. The eminent U.S. guest, to judge by the statements he made in the PRC, was concerned that nothing he said on Chinese soil should strike a discordant note with the statements made by the official Chinese side.

The desire for concord is laudable if its basis is constructive and healthy and accords with the interests of peace and international cooperation.

But Beijing's threats to the SRV--threats of a new act of armed aggression--are an irrefutable fact. How did the eminent U.S. guest react to them? He did not react at all, just as though they did not exist or were unworthy of attention.

At the same time he spoke extensively of the "parallel strategic interests" of the United States and the PRC. What interests? This was not clarified, just as the U.S. guest's equally meaningful phrases intended to depict China as a country which someone is threatening or may threaten rather than as a country which itself through the mouths of its leaders is leveling unambiguous threats against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were also not clarified.

Incidentally, about Kampuchea. At a press conference in Beijing Mondale indicated his agreement with Chinese officials regarding the fact that this country's new government--formed, incidentally, on a legitimate basis as a result of the collapse of the gang of murderers and butchers of the Kampuchean people in the shape of the Pol Pot clique--is, they say, "unacceptable...."

To whom, we may ask, is it "unacceptable?" to Beijing and Washington? But it doesn't depend on them, as the saying goes. No one has given them the right to act on behalf of the Kampuchean people whose sons and daughters know only too well what the U.S. and then the Chinese interventionists did on their land. Surely these are not the "parallel interests" mentioned in the PRC by the eminent U.S. visitor?

During the visit he asserted that relations between the United States and the PRC are not aimed against other countries but are dictated by the desire for stability in the world and the consolidation of the foundations of peace.

These assurances are unsubstantiated. They are also at variance with many other assurances the U.S. vice president gave during his visit to the PRC. They in no way accord with a number of practical steps by Washington which is demonstrating at the very least a conciliatory attitude toward Beijing's threatening actions in Southeast Asia and is taking part at the same time in the slander campaign mounted by Beijing against Vietnam.

Consequently the "harmony" between Washington and Beijing mentioned on both sides during Mondale's visit to the PRC in fact appears in the most unsavory light. It must be said most definitely that neither side in this "game" will cover itself with the laurels it desires. And the broad international public will draw the appropriate conclusions from this "game."

KENNEDY INCIDENT SEEN AS 'PROVOCATION' IN 'COLD WAR SPIRIT'

LD060949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Georgiyev "Rejoinder": "The Provocateurs Are Clutching at a Straw"]

[Text] Washington--Using noble objectives to justify ignoble deeds and humane motives to justify inhumane acts--those are the "rules of the game" long established and used by people in Washington who are fond of playing with no holds barred.

The scandalous provocation which recently occurred at a New York airport is new and convincing evidence of this. Since its failure, the stage-managers of this provocation have been seeking to save face by referring to internal procedures and other U.S. rules and regulations governing immigration. In an attempt to justify their actions, the U.S. authorities are citing, in particular, Article 215 of the Law on Immigration and Citizenship passed in June 1952 and also U.S. Presidential Decree No. 3004 of 17 January 1953. Let us turn to the primary sources and take a look at what they talk about. Article 215 begins a section headed as follows: "Control Over the Movement of Citizens (U.S. citizens are meant--M.G.) and Aliens at Times of War and National Emergency." The points which follow deal with the rules of entry into the United States and departure from the country by U.S. citizens and aliens in accordance with the chapters governing the situation when the United States is at war, or when martial law is in force. Now let us familiarize ourselves with the presidential decree. Essentially it deals with the same matters. It gives the U.S. president the right to "impose restrictions or prohibitions" on entry into or departure from the country by its citizens and aliens in the event of war or national emergency.

The question arises: What do these laws and this proclamation have to do with L. Vlasova's case? Is the United States really at war with someone, or has an emergency been declared in the country? Since I am writing these lines from the U.S. capital--Washington--I can, at first hand, as the saying goes, and as an eyewitness, assure our readers that nothing of the kind is taking place here. The United States is not at war with anyone, save perhaps that some people are at war with common sense, and the country is not in a state of emergency if we disregard the organizers of the provocation, who have found themselves in hot water.

This, then, is the legislative "armor" of the "law and order" knights who took up swords and lances against a Soviet woman's elementary human rights. This armor, including the visor of nobility, is thoroughly rusty.

The presidential decree ends, in proper form, with reference to the fact that the president set thereto his hand and the federal seal. That was...Harry Truman! (the new President--Eisenhower--formally assumed office on 20 January 1953). As the U.S. Constitution requires, the president's signature was countersigned by the secretary of state. And he was...Dean Acheson. The names of Truman and Acheson are firmly linked with the days of U.S. imperialism's bitter cold war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The proper place for the cold war is on the garbage heap of history. Those gentlemen on the Potomac who are trying to revive the cold spirit are doing their people a disservice.

In seeking to put a wrench in the works of the normal friendly development of Soviet-U.S. mutual understanding, they are also operating against the cause of peace and against true U.S. national interests. After all, the provocation at New York's Kennedy Airport, which accords with neither our own nor with U.S. interests, is of precisely such a nature.

SOVIET POWER MINISTER DISCUSSES TALKS IN U.S.

LD052034 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 5, TASS--"Cooperation between the USSR and the USA in power engineering will be further expanded," said Petr Neporozhniy, minister of power and electrification of the USSR, in an interview with the weekly NEW TIMES. He told about the development of power engineering in the Soviet Union and his recent trip to the USA where he attended the third session of the Soviet-American Commission on Cooperation in Power Engineering.

The delegation he led included high-ranking officials and specialists of his ministry as well as the ministries of the coal industry, oil industry, gas industry, the State Planning Committee and the State Committee for Science and Technology.

"The session was a success and took place in a good, businesslike atmosphere," the minister said. "We heard and discussed reports on the activities of the working groups of information and prognosis in power engineering, on various problems of power production, coal, oil and gas industry."

Of great interest in the present situation is forecasting not only for 1980 but also for 1985 and 1990. The two sides had a very fruitful exchange of information in this field, the minister said. It was decided to hold a seminar on the subject in the Soviet Union in October. We were able to note that our cooperation on a number of problems of power engineering is producing good results and is mutually beneficial. There were also seminars on geochemistry and the basic properties of oil, on the development of oil deposits and on the problem of increasing withdrawals from oil-bearing strata. Our cooperation will be further expanded, the minister said.

DPRK ANNIVERSARY MEETING ATTENDED BY SOLOMENTSEV

LD051527 Moscow PRAVDA IN Russian 4 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Korean People's Festival"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's public devoted to the 31st anniversary of the DPRK's formation was held in Moscow 3 September.

In the Presidium were M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

The speaker--N.N. Tarasov, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and USSR minister pointed out that in the years since the republic was formed the DPRK working people have achieved considerable successes in economic and cultural building under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party. The DPRK has become a state with modern industry and developed agriculture. All the achievements of the people's power are the result of the Korean people's persistent labor and the fruits of the DPRK's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, conveyed to the Soviet people warm fraternal greetings and cordial wishes from the Korean people. People in the DPRK, he said, evaluate highly the Soviet people's achievements under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the fraternal Soviet people, he emphasized, constantly provide support in our people's just struggle to unite the motherland.

VISIT TO DPRK BY USSR-KOREA SOCIETY DELEGATION

SK061358 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 4 Sep 79 SK

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has returned from a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK]. The head of the delegation [name indistinct], in a press conference with a Moscow Radio correspondent, gave his impressions on the visit to fraternal Korea:

During our 2-week visit to the DPRK we traveled several hundred kilometers in this fraternal country. Visiting Pyongyang, Wonsan and Nampo, we saw the heroic side of the Korean people. Thanks to the warm, friendly hospitality the Korean friends accorded us, our visit to socialist Korea was varied and interesting. Members of the delegation (?met with) members of the Korea-USSR Friendship Society. During our visit to the country, we exchanged information on (?successes in the societies of the two countries. We also exchanged opinions on (?cooperative socialist system). Members of our delegation saw evidence of future development with regard to the brilliant achievements DPRK workers have attained in socialist construction, with the international solidarity of fraternal socialist countries and with (?the strength of industrialization).

We were deeply impressed when we visited the Pyongyang textile plant, one of many enterprises built in the DPRK with technical aid from the Soviet Union. This textile plant is the largest of its kind in the republic.

Korean comrades showed us in detail production processes in this enterprise. They also explained to us how workers at the textile plant lived, worked and spent their leisure time.

Touring the DPRK-USSR Friendship Soviet cooperative farm [name of farm indistinct], members of the Soviet delegation saw the fraternal Korean farmers dedicating themselves to the labor struggle to implement the task of the second 7-year plan for the construction of the people's economy.

While in the DPRK, we saw what creditable achievements the Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic have attained to improve the material and cultural living standard of the people.

The new streets of Pyongyang were very beautiful and in harmony with modern architectual beauty and traditional ethnic beauty.

We realize that considerations for the growing new generation were very great in the people's Korea. Good schools, children's palaces and indoor athletic facilities for children were under construction.

Under the guidance of tutors, children acquired knowledge, received physical training and developed their talents.

Socialist construction has been underway in the DPRK for more than 30 years in the face of difficult circumstances. The Soviet people understand well the struggle of the Korean people to live in a reunified, independent country. Therefore, we support the constructive efforts of the DPRK to normalize the situation on the Korean Peninsula and to achieve national reunification, without interference by outside forces.

While visiting the DPRK, our delegation saw sincere smiles and received warm handshakes everywhere it went. All these show the firmness and invariability of the traditional, friendly ties between the two countries.

The exchange of visits between the delegations of our two socialist countries and among socialist delegations have remarkably contributed to maintaining fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

The significant 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK is a few days away. We saw the workers of the People's Korea greeting their national holiday full of creative positiveness.

In the name of all members of the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society who visited People's Korea, I again congratulate our Korean comrades on greeting their national holiday and wish them new successes, good health and happiness in their future.

KHOLKHYN GOL A 'WARNING TO BEIJING ADVENTURISTS'

LD311537 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Rakitskiy: "A Glorious Chapter in Combat Fellowship"]

[Excerpts] Some 40 years ago, at the end of August 1939, Soviet and Mongolian forces routed the Japanese aggressors at Khalkhyn Gol River (Mongolia), thus writing a striking chapter in the history of fellowship between the two fraternal countries.

The convincing victory over the Japanese aggressors at Khalkhyn Gol River was of great international significance. It was a striking manifestation of the principles of internationalism and of the indissoluble friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

The joint operations by Soviet and Mongolian forces at Khalkhyn Gol River marked the beginning of the combat alliance of socialist countries' armies which was comprehensively developed with the formation of the world socialist system.

The Khalkhyn Gol operation shook the Kwantung Army to its core and dispelled the myth of its invincibility. The Japanese aggressors lost around 61,000 people dead, wounded and taken prisoner, more than 600 aircraft and a considerable quantity of other arms.

"The annals of our friendship run into many glorious chapters," L.I. Brezhnev said at the ceremonial session devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. "Nor do we forget the heroic Khalkhyn Gol operation where Soviet and Mongolian troops delivered a crushing rebuff to the Japanese militarists trying to encroach on Mongolian soil."

The Soviet Government rated highly the unparalleled heroism and combat expertise of the Soviet and Mongolian troops. Over 17,000 Soviet troops received government awards, 70 soldiers and commanders were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and corps Commander Pilot Ya.V. Smushkevich and Majors G.P. Kravchenko and S.I. Gritsevets became twice Heroes of the Soviet Union.

The events Khalkhyn Gol are a stern lesson for for potential present-day aggressors. These events, in particular, are a warning to the Beijing adventurists who are laying claim to Mongolian territory on the basis of their hegemonist, aggressive policy.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greetings message to the Mongolian people on the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution says that Soviet-Mongolian cooperation has reached a high level and is becoming increasingly fruitful. We are firmly united also by the historical path that has been traveled, the great deeds of the present day and the common plans for the future.

Purevdorj Article

LD311027 [Editorial Report LD] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 August publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word APN-attributed article by Lt Gen C. Purevdorj, Mongolian Armed Forces chief of General Staff and Mongolian first deputy defense minister, entitled "A Historic Victory" and pegged to the 40th anniversary of the battle of Khalkhyn Gol. Having described Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in defeating the Japanese, Purevdorj states:

"The historic victory of our armies serves as a strict warning to any aggressor. Under present conditions, when the imperialist aggressors and the reactionary forces which aline with them are spurring on the arms race which is a serious threat to world peace and the peoples' security, the Soviet Union, loyal to its international duty, is continuing to render decisive aid in safeguarding our country's security and strengthening its defense capability."

USTINOV GREETS VO NGUYEN GIAP ON SRV'S NATIONAL DAY

LD061507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Hanoi,

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and myself, I wish to extend to you and all the combatants of the VPA my militant salute and warm greetings on the occasion of the SRV's 34th national day. Like all of the Soviet people, the Soviet Armed Forces combatants enthusiastically acclaim the Vietnamese working people's achievements recorded during their construction of the economy, development of science and culture and consolidation of the national defense strength of their country.

Sincerely jubilant at the heroic Vietnamese people's great victories in their struggle against violations of Socialist Vietnam's freedom and independence, the Soviet Armed Forces combatants fully unite with the Vietnamese brothers and are confident that the traditional Soviet-Vietnamese friendship will continue to develop and consolidate.

I wish the Vietnamese combatants still more achievements in their combat and political training and in raising the national defense capability of their socialist homeland.

With communist greetings [Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

SRV ARMY PAPER DENOUNCES PRC THREATS, PROVOCATIONS

LD052130 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 5, TASS--The Beijing leadership is sinking ever more deeply into the bog of great-power hegemonism, says the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary today. Along with belligerent statements and threats, "to teach Vietnam another lesson," along with the intensification of armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border, Beijing has unilaterally announced four regions in international and in territorial waters of the Paracel Islands, belonging to the SRV, to be "dangerous zones" and banned the flight of aircraft over them indefinitely.

That the Chinese authorities reserve the right to announce as "dangerous zones" parts of international waters and include in these zones the Paracel Islands which belong to Vietnam, is by no means an isolated action, the paper writes. It is connected with the concentration of numerous regular Chinese Army units in regions bordering on the SRV, with the stepping up of intelligence activities, with continuous armed provocations against Vietnam on land and on sea, which obstruct the peaceful labour of citizens and build up tension. It is noteworthy that Beijing has taken this brazen decision at a time when the U.S. 7th Fleet is carrying out a provocative demonstration of force under the pretext of "rescuing Vietnamese refugees." It is absolutely clear that this means a planned interaction between the USA and the PRC towards implementing designs spear-headed against Vietnam and other countries in the Southeast Asian region. These actions bear testimony to the still closer collusion of the Chinese expansionist with the American imperialists, to the alliance of reaction against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Indochinese states.

It is, therefore, understandable, the Vietnamese paper underlines, why Beijing makes no secret of its preparations for a new military adventure against Vietnam. In this it finds encouragement and support on the part of the USA, as was unequivocally stated by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale after his visit to China, however, the Beijing hegemonists will pay very dearly for any adventure, when they come against the firmly allied peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

SOVIET SHIP ARRIVES IN KOMPONG SOM DELIVERING RICE

LD050930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The first Soviet ship has arrived at the port of Kompong Som since the liberation of Kampuchea. It delivered rice as part of the gratuitous aid which the Soviet Union is rendering to Kampuchea. A meeting was held at the port to mark the occasion at which the people of Kampuchea expressed thanks to the Soviet people for their timely assistance.

KOROLEV COMMENTS ON PRC BUILDUP ALONG VIETNAMESE BORDER

LD070230 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] According to news reports China is dispatching more troops and military equipment to the Vietnamese border, and it is being stressed that Beijing is acting in the same way as it did last January, just before it attacked Vietnam. A comment from Radio Moscow news analyst Vladimir Korolev, and this is what he recites:

It is remarkable that this information, coming from well-placed sources, is [word indistinct] simultaneously with reports bearing on the recent trip to China of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. In Beijing the American official stressed that many strategic goals pursued by the United States and China were parallel. He also said the United States viewed with understanding the Chinese plans. Political observers regard these statements as a collusion between Washington and Beijing in realizing their aggressive schemes, and as a virtual encouragement from the United States of the Chinese leaders (?during) hostile policies towards Vietnam. Of late, ever new threats are being made in Beijing to teach Vietnam a new lesson. Such threats are backed by real deeds, and this situation Walter Mondale proclaims parallel interests between the United States and China. The Americans, too, back up their words with deeds.

While Beijing keeps concentrating its troops on the border with Vietnam, the United States 7th Fleet is on the prowl off the Vietnamese shores, allegedly to rescue the refugees. The parallel interests of Washington and Beijing are becoming even more evident also in the Near and Middle East. Following the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, Beijing is seeking to have some sort of involvement in the U.S. rapid reaction corps set up for policing the Arab East. As soon as Cairo signed a separate deal with Tel Aviv--and Washington has a very vital stake in this--Beijing was prompt to offer arms to Egyptian President as-Sadat. The parallel interests are also evident in southern Africa where Washington and Beijing are helping the racist regimes in their struggle against national liberation movements and independent states. And this can be seen everywhere. Beijing and Washington are trying to disguise their expansionist plans by a noisy campaign about the nonexistent threat of the Soviet Union.

The other day when mankind was marking the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II, the Beijing propaganda mouthpiece, THE PEOPLE'S DAILY, carried a slanderous article in which it hypocritically ascribes China's aggressive intentions to none other than the Soviet Union, which suffered heavy losses for the sake of victory over fascism and militarism, for the sake of peace and a happy future for all of mankind. But this kind of future seems not to be to Beijing's liking. That's why the above-mentioned article from THE PEOPLE'S DAILY calls to prepare for a new war. And that is why Beijing needs a myth of a Soviet threat. It needs it as a propaganda trick, to recruit new allies. The war course has long been the core of Chinese policies. Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and certain other Southeast Asian countries have become the immediate target for expansionism. Ultimately Beijing would like to subjugate through war the whole world. These are dangerous schemes, and those U.S. quarters who in fact are encouraging Beijing's armed adventures should fully realize all the consequences involved.

SOVIET PLANE DELIVERS MEDICAL AID TO KAMPUCHEA

LD062210 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 6, TASS--A Soviet "AN-12" plane landed today at the airport of the capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea bringing with it medicines as part of the gratuitous aid given by the Soviet Government to the Kampuchean people.

Soviet medicines are helping to save the lives of thousands of Kampucheans, said a representative of the Ministry of Public Health of the People's Republic of Kampuchea when receiving the consignment. The health of many surviving men, women, old people and children has been seriously undermined by the backbreaking work in the concentration camps into which the whole population of the country was herded by Pol Pot's clique, and by constant malnutrition in the course of four years. We are grateful to the Soviet Government and people for giving Kampuchea urgent aid in many fields, including in the field of public health, noted the representative of the ministry.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT USSR

LD061452 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--The Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Hussein bin Onn will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of September on the invitation of the Soviet Government.

ROMANIA STRESSES RAW MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVATION

LD051505 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 35, signed to press 20 Aug 79 p 20 LD

[Article by D. Constantinescu, editor of a section of the Romanian weekly REVISTA ECONOMICA: "The Socialist Republic of Romania: An Important Economic Reserve": First paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke is celebrated on 23 August. The working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania are getting this date with new achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and in the struggle to build a developed socialist society in the country.

Among the Romanian people's great gains that they have secured under the RCP's leadership, the mighty upsurge of socialist industrialization is one of the most significant achievements of the working class and of all the working people who, having become masters of the natural resources and means of production, are freely building a socialist society.

Under conditions of limited natural resources, Romania has been forced to meet a certain part of its raw material needs through imports. In the period 1970-1977, when the overall growth of imports trebled, the share of fuel, mineral raw materials and metals in the overall total increased from 30.4 percent to 37.4 percent. Within the trade relations that Romania is developing with many countries of the world, cooperation on the basis of bilateral long-term agreements, including cooperation along the lines of production sharing and the joint construction of enterprises for the extraction and processing of primary raw materials, is assuming increasing significance.

Jointly with other CEMA member countries Romania is participating in the creation in the Soviet Union of industrial projects destined for the production and supply of certain types of primary raw materials and it has also expressed interest in pursuing similar measures with other CEMA member countries.

At the 1 August 1979 Crimea meeting between Comrade N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, topical questions of the development of Soviet-Romanian relations were examined and agreement was expressed on continuing work on the coordination of the two countries' 5-year plans and the development of economic cooperation and production sharing both within CEMA and also on a bilateral basis.

In accordance with the general line being consistently pursued by the RCP in economic building, imports are only a supplementary source for supplying the raw material base. The main stress is placed on the rational use of our own resources. This requirement is precisely reflected in the party's program, which emphasizes that the creation of an advanced socialist economy presupposes a constant increase in efficiency, the reduction of the material-and energy-intensiveness of production, and the more efficient use of physical assets. The 12th RCP Congress draft directive on Romania's socioeconomic development for the period 1980-1985 and on long-term paths of development up to 1990 envisages among the main tasks the broadening of Romania's own mineral raw material base through the development and exploitation of new resources and through the pursuit of a strict policy in the sphere of the rational use of raw and semifinished materials.

The pursuit of a broad program of geological prospecting work, the allocation of major capital investments, and the constant improvement of extraction methods and mining equipment, including methods and equipment applicable to the specific geological conditions of the deposits, have made it possible to significantly intensify the process of opening up new mineral resources. Over the period 1950-1977 coal production in the country increased 8-fold (including a 33-fold increase in the production coking coal, oil production 3-fold, methane gas production 14-fold, and iron ore production 6.3-fold). For the next substantial physical and financial assets necessary for accelerating the process of the development of known deposits, including those with a low mineral content or where the deposits present difficult geological conditions from the mining viewpoint, it is also envisaged to pursue geological prospecting work for the purpose of discovering new deposits of minerals essential for meeting more fully the economy's requirements with respect to raw and semi-finished materials.

The improvement of technological processes--thanks to which the more complete utilization of raw material is achieved during its enrichment and primary processing--plays an important role in the rational and efficient use of minerals. Thus, 10-12 different components are now extracted from nonferrous metal ore concentrates (compared with 4-5 components 10 years ago). Hydrocarbons are being used increasingly widely as a chemical raw material, which produces a considerably greater effect than when used as a source of energy.

In his speech at the July (1979) Plenum of the National Council of Working People--a representative forum of the organs of collective management of industrial, construction and transportation organizations--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that "the problem of economic efficiency, of the growth of net output and national income is inseparably linked with the significant reduction of every type of material expenditure in all spheres.... Each working person must operate at his job station in such a way as to produce output for minimal consumption of materials, fuel and energy."

According to the plan, expenditure in 1980 per 1,000 lei of marketable output in Romanian industry will be 8.5-9 percent less than in 1975. The widespread introduction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution into the national economy which is very typical of the current 5-year plan period is being reflected in the accelerated updating of output and production technology, which leads to a situation where a larger quantity of high quality output is being produced from each ton of primary raw material. Thus in ferrous metallurgy proportional consumption of coke in blast furnaces has been reduced by 5.7 percent and the level of rolled metal extraction has increased 6.4 percent.

The improvement of technology offers additional opportunities for the efficient production of by-products and for the recycling of semifinished materials through their recovery. In the current year the volume of secondary materials used in industry has increased 39 percent compared with 1976. In the next 5-year plan period 40-50 percent, and in some cases even more, of the total requirements for certain raw and semi-finished materials in producing output for home consumption will be met through recovery alone.

One of the most important avenues for reducing material intensiveness is the reduction of the size and weight of items while preserving or even improving their consumer qualities. Thus new and more sophisticated types of spherical reservoirs and gas compressors produced at Bucharest's 23 August plant weigh 10-30 percent less than those produced previously. The transition to the production of an improved series of short-circuited asynchronous electric motors with an enhanced power coefficient is making it possible to save some 50 tons of copper and sheet ferrosilicon.

As a whole the proportion of material expenditure in industry's total output fell by 4 percent in 1977 compared with 1970. This became possible as a result of the tremendous work launched by party organizations, the increased standard of professional training of all categories of working people, the introduction into practice of progressive methods of management, accounting and production organization, and also the powerful stimulating influence of the new financial and economic mechanism which is based on workers' self-management, autonomous financing and the self-financing of enterprises.

At the forthcoming 12th RCP Congress in November 1979 new tasks will be defined which envisage the further development of the process of modernizing the national economy at a rapid pace with the rational utilization of physical and manpower resources. This will create conditions for the constant growth of the people's well-being, which is the main aim of the RCP.

PAPER LAUDS ROMANIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION

LD050823 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[D. Ulanskiy article: "Holiday of Liberation"]

[Excerpt] Romania today is a socialist country with a developed industry, intensive agriculture and advanced science and culture which is rapidly building up its economic potential. The draft directives for the forthcoming 12th RCP Congress this November set large-scale tasks for further developing Romania's national economy, changing its structure and boosting the working people's well-being.

The relations of fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples cemented by the blood jointly shed in the fighting for Romania's freedom have been comprehensively developed in the course of joint progress along the path of socialism. The Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism lie firmly at the basis of these relations, reinforced by the 1970 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and Romania and the 1976 Soviet-Romanian joint statement.

Unswervingly pursuing a line toward the all-round development and consolidation of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union consistently advocates multilevel ties with Romania both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the socialist community organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. "Our people," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated, "prize the friendship and cooperation with the Romanian people. We are steadily striving to insure that Soviet-Romanian relations, with their diverse content, reliably serve the interests of socialist and communist building, the further consolidation of the socialist community and the cuase of peace throughout the world."

SOVIET, ROMANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD060900 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

["Exchange of Views"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Cornel Pacoste was on a visit here on September 4-5. USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko and Cornel Racoste exchanged views on some international issues.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE CSSR ON UPRISING DATE

LD241825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin has sent a greetings telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and to Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier. The telegram says: Dear comrades: On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people, we cordially congratulate the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the fraternal Czechoslovak people and you personally on the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The Slovak national uprising is one of the brightest events of the European peoples' anti-fascist struggle in the last war and a moving example of combat international solidarity between people of different nationalities. Soviet people fought here in Slovakia together with their Czech and Slovak brothers. The Soviet Army, in whose ranks also fought the warriers of the I Corps of the Czechoslovak Army came to the assistance of those who rose up and overcame the enemy's fierce resistence. It was in their joint struggle against fascism, that the inviolable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia was tempered.

The significance of the Slovak national uprising is very great for the historic fate of the Czechs and Slovaks. This uprising, of which the communists were the soul, has become a symbol for the struggle for a united, popular and truly democratic Czechoslovakia. It laid the foundations for the national-democratic revolution which ended during the victories February of 1948. Since then the working people of the CSSR have obtained outstanding successes in the construction of socialism under the guidance of their Communist Party. Czechoslovakia is an influential and prestigious force on the international arena.

In congratulating the Czechoslovak people on the glorious anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, the Soviet people express the firm conviction that the relations of fraternity and friendship between the USSR and the CSSR will continue unswervingly to grow stronger and develop for the good of our peoples, for the entire socialist community and for the sake of the victory of the ideals of socialism and communism. Dear comrades, please accept, the greetings say, sincere wishes for further successes in the implementation of the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions and in the building of an advanced socialist society in your country. Long live the fraternal friendship and the inviolable alliance between the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and the peoples of the USSR and the CSSR.

Embassy Reception

LD050825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 28 August C. Lovetinskiy, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

The reception was attended by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.B. Rakhamin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military leaders and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

CSSR PEOPLE'S CONTROL OFFICIALS VISIT USSR

LD051309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS-- A delegation from the CSSR People's Control Commission headed by F. Ondrich, member of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission and minister-chairman of the CSSR People's Control Commission, has been in the Soviet Union.

The Czechoslovak comrades had talks at the USSR Committee of People's Control, the Georgian SSR Committee of People's Control and the Moscow City Committee of People's Control and familiarized themselves with the experience of the work of groups and posts at a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises. A meeting with the delegation took place at the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The CSSR People's Control Commission delegation was received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR committee of people's control and C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the warm, friendly talk.

ALIYEV RECEIVES POLAND'S WRZASZCZYK IN BAKU

LD061351 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 26 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] AZERINFORM--On 25 August G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Tadeusz Wuzaszczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission, who is in Azerbaijan.

Warmly welcoming the guest, Comrade Aliyev talked about the Azerbaijan working people's successes in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Wrzaszczyk expressed cordial gratitude for the warm and friendly reception accorded the Polish comrades in the republic, talked about the impressions he had gained from acquaintance with the Azerbaijan economy and culture and wished the Azerbaijan people and all working people in the republic new achievements in communist building.

The following participated in the conversation: A.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers; S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers; Janusz Hrynkiewicz, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission; A.D. Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers; S.G. Meleshin, chief of the USSR Gosplan Protocol Department; and A.T. Rasizade, deputy chairman of Azerbaijan Gosplan.

HONECKER VISITS SOVIET EXHIBIT AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD031530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] GDR leaders, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, visited the Soviet pavilion this afternoon. Having acquainted himself with the exhibits, in an interview for our correspondent Comrade Honecker said: We are very pleased that this year, which marks our republic's 30th anniversary, the Soviet pavilion has displayed a particularly large quantity of our goods produced as a result of the close interaction between our countries. This is one of the most vivid manifestations of the unity between our peoples and parties. It is proof of the fact that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the GDR and the USSR is being successfully implemented.

MORE COMMENTARY ON NATO CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS

PRAVDA Article

LD061121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS dispatch: "Behind Closed Doors"]

[Text] Brussels, 2 September--The conference on the theme "NATO in the Next 30 Years" is continuing its work here. Participating in the conference which is taking place behind closed doors are over 120 experts and specialists on NATO questions from the North Atlantic bloc countries.

Although the conference agenda has not been announced, the Western press indicates that in three commissions its participants are discussing the bloc's strategic military problems. In particular questions of modernizing NATO's conventional and nuclear arms, tactics and strategy are being examined today. A considerable place is occupied in the discussion by questions of further cooperation between the North Atlantic bloc countries in the sphere of arms production and standardization.

H. Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State who has spoken at the conference, under cover of the hackneyed slogan of the supposed existence of a "Soviet threat" called on the European NATO countries to further build up their armed forces.

As local observers stress, the aim of the conference is to elaborate recommendations for the governments of the countries in this military-political alliance regarding the strategic, economic and political problems which will be encountered by NATO in the coming years through the end of the century.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

LD061123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Contrary to the Spirit of Detente"]

[Text] Brussels, 3 September--A conference on the theme of "NATO in the Next 30 Years" has ended here. Taking part in the work of the conference, which took place behind closed doors, were more than 120 experts and specialists on NATO problems from the countries belonging to that military bloc. For 3 days they worked on elaborating a new strategy to which the bloc is to adhere for the next 30 years.

As the local press notes, the main attention at the conference was devoted to examining NATO strategic military problems--in particular questions of modernizing nuclear and conventional types of weapons--and to cooperation between NATO countries in arms production and standardization.

Calls for a buildup of the arms race and the expansion of the North Atlantic bloc's sphere of influence were again heard in speeches at the conference. In particular, former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger called for a further arms buildup under cover of hackneyed slogans about the alleged "Soviet threat." Gen A. Haig, retired NATO supreme commander in Europe, calling for undisguised interference by bloc member countries in other states' affairs, stated that "certain West European states have interests far beyond the bounds of Europe" and must play a "positive role" in such parts of the world as the Near East and southern Africa. J. Luns also called for a further improvement in the nuclear weapons deployed in Europe.

FRENCH AIR FORCE SQUADRON ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD061529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Col V. Izgarshev report: "Left for Home"]

[Text] The visit paid to the Soviet Union by a French air force subunit ended on 31 August. A farewell ceremony was held at Kubinka airfield near Moscow. Aviation Lt Gen V. Andreyev, air commander of the Moscow military district; aviation Brigadier General (Yu. Couteau), head of the French military delegation and deputy commander of France's air defense; Maj (J. Jaube), commander of the Normandie-Neman squadron; and French pilot Col (J. Andre), Hero of the Soviet Union, delivered speeches to the Soviet and French airmen.

The French guests wholeheartedly thanked the Soviet airmen for their cordiality and hospitality and expressed sincere satisfaction at their stay in the Soviet land.

The Soviet pilots bade a warm farewell to their guests. Six Mirage aircraft taxied out to the runway. They took off. The aircraft soared into the sky and headed west.

Brigadier General J. Laurent, French military attache to the French Embassy in the USSR, and Lt Col R. Miclotte, the air attache, attended the send-off ceremony.

The guests were seen off by aviation Lt Gen N. Khapayev, deputy chief of the air force main staff, and Soviet veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

SWEDISH NAVAL DETACHMENT TO VISIT LENINGRAD

LD061621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Swedish Warships to Visit USSR"]

[Text] In accordance with an existing agreement a Swedish naval detachment comprising the minelayer Visborg, three torpedo boats and a tanker, flying the ensign of the commander of the Swedish Navy's coastal fleet, Rear Adm. B. Rasin, will visit Leningrad 7 through 10 September.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS TURKISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD070912 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had a talk here today with a delegation of the Turkish parliamentarians, led by Kemal Andol, chairman of the parliament's sub-commission on ferrous metallurgy. The sides discussed questions related to the state and prospects of Soviet-Turkish economic and technical cooperation in the field of metallurgy. Present at the talk was Ercument Yavuzalp, Turkish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

KOSYGIN, PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD281756 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 28, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin sent a message to Prime Minister of the Republic of Portugal Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, expressing congratulations and best wishes in connection with her appointment to the post. In the reply messsage, the prime minister of the Republic of Portugal expressed deep gratitude and conveyed the best wishes to the Soviet people.

EGYPT HELPS TOWARD 'COMPREHENSIVE CAPITULATION'

LD062018 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] News of the new major capitulationist step taken by Egyptian President Anwar As-Sadat during his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Haifa have swept the entire Arab homeland. As-Sadat personally announced that he now supports Israel's position that Jerusalem should remain united. This means approval of Israel's annexation of the Arab sector of Jerusalem with all the holy Islamic places and Israel's refusal to return it to Arab sovereignty. When the Egyptian president left for Haifa; he affirmed to the Arab world that he planned to work for the return of Jerusalem. Egyptian official papers publicized this statement; describing it as a step toward a comprehensive solution and shed crocodile tears over the Arab world's fear of showing true appreciation of As-Sadat's peace initiative. Now the whole Arab world can see what all that talk has come to. The current actions of the Egyptian regime can only be truly described as serving progress not toward a comprehensive solution but toward a comprehensive capitulation. The approval of Israel's annexation of the Arab sector of Jerusalem by As-Sadat's regime comes at a time when the heads of the Arab states and Islamic countries are discussing the Middle East question at the Havana summit conference. Thus the Egyptian regime is defying these countries by completely ignoring the rights of the Palestinians and of all the Arabs and Muslims. But this major capitulationist step is definitely not the only one. At Haifa, too, the Egyptian president agreed to all the conditions made by Israel concerning the supply of Egyptian oil to Israel. Thus he has rendered a great service to the Israeli military clique which has been spreading death and devastation in Lebanon. Begin and As-Sadat have also agreed to set up a joint Egyptian-Israeli force on the pretext of supervising the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Sinai. Is it not comical and farcical to say that Israeli troops are being entrusted with the task of supervising the evacuation of Israeli troops from Sinai? This is only a pretext to cover up the formation of an Egyptian-Israeli alliance to which the United States will entrust the task of suppressing the national liberation movements in the Middle East and Africa--all this, as Yasir 'Arafat said rightly, for the sake of a handful of Sinai sand.

DESTOURIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS IN TUNIS

LD052018 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, September 5, TASS--The Tenth Congress of the Parti Socialiste Destourien (PSD) has opened in the Tunisian capital. More than 800 delegates representing 750,000 party members are taking part in the congress. The PSD congress is also attended by representatives of parties and political organisations in developing, West European and socialist countries.

Soviet Delegation

LD041906 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 4, TASS-A delegation of the Soviet public, led by Yevdokiya Karpova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, left for Tunisia at the invitation of the leadership of the Parti Socialiste Destourien. The delegation is to attend the Tenth Congress of the Parti Socialiste Destourien.

GROMYKO, PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

ID031541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 79 p 4 ID

[Text] TASS--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has sent Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], a telegram conveying congratulations on his appointment as PDRY foreign minister and wishes for success in his activities in this post.

In a reply telegram Salim Salih Muhammad expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes. The telegrams express confidence that the fraternal friendship and fruitful all-round cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY will enjoy further development for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

TASS REVIEWS GAINS OF LIBYAN REVOLUTION ON ANNIVERSARY

ID311900 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 31 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Aleksandrov writes: Tomorrow the Libyan people will celebrate a glorious anniversary of its history. The monarchy, a regime of age-old backwardness, was overthrown in that country ten years ago--on September 1, 1969. That event opened a new stage in the country's life. The leaders of the September revolution proclaimed as their main aims the attainment of a genuine political and economic independence; the implementation of radical transformations in the interests of broad masses of the people. There were considerable difficulties on the road to the solution of these problems. The former regime left a grave heritage: poverty of the people, corruption and social injustice. Foreign military bases remained on the country's territory, posing a serious threat to the young republic and infringing on its sovereignty. The economy was dominated by Western monopolies which disposed of the country's natural resources at will. The first political steps taken by the new authorities were to liquidate American and British military bases, nationalise the most important branches of the economy and to develop them. The establishment of national control over oil production, the principal natural wealth of Libya, was a major success of the revolution.

Important changes have taken place in the life of the Libyan people in the years since the revolution. Once one of the most backward countries of the region, Libya now holds one of the leading places in the Middle East by rates of economic development and growth of the population's living standards. The republic's government has nationalised 80 percent of all arable land and distributed it among peasants with no or little land. Peasant cooperatives and mechanised state farms are being created in many areas. Desert reclamation work is continuing. Free medical services and tuition-free education in schools and establishments of higher education have been introduced in the country. A guaranteed minimum wage has been established and the system of social security is being developed. The concentration in the hands of the state of the money that previously accumulated in the vaults of Western monopolies and local feudals made it possible to earmark considerable allocations for the country's economic development. Dozens of big national enterprises have already been built. The state sector is developing. The five-year economic development plan of 1976-1980 is being successfully fulfilled.

The foreign policy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is based on an anti-imperialist position, on the principle of non-alignment, on struggle for the cohesion of progressive national movements, for a just solution of the Middle East crisis and the restoration of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Libya's leaders resolutely reject the capitulatory separate deals concluded by As-Sadat behind the back of the Arab peoples and the threats by imperialism and forces of reaction. The Soviet Union was one of the first to recognise the republican system in Libya. The USSR is giving disinterested assistance and support to the Libyan people in its efforts to achieve national rebirth and strengthen economic independence. The fact that the positions of the two countries on the main international problems are close or coincide does much to assist development of relations between them. The Soviet Union extensively cooperates with Libya in many fields and this cooperation is based on principles of equality and mutual respect. Signed in recent years were long-term agreements on economic and technical cooperation, on development of trade, cultural exchanges, etc. Thereby a sound base has been laid for the further development of bilateral relations. These relations, as it was noted by the Libyan leaders, serve the interests not only of our two countries but also of all freedom-loving, progressive forces.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Speech at Festivities

LD021922 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 2, TASS--The Libyan people is festively celebrating the tenth anniversary of the 1969 September revolution which overthrew the monarchy, eliminated the political, economic and military positions of imperialism in the country, opened up broad prospects for the progressive socio-economic development of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. A military parade was held in the second biggest city of the country Benghazi to mark the red-letter date. Together with all the services of Libyan Armed Forces, taking part were symbolic military contingents of a number of Arab countries, of the Palestine resistance movement, some African states and national-liberation movements. Their participation in the festivities underlined the unbreakable ties of the Libyan revolution with the struggles by African and Arab people for liberation from imperialist oppression, their unity of purpose in the confrontation with the forces of neocolonialism, racism and Zionism. The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made a speech at a mass rally. He strongly condemned the capitulatory line of the Egyptian leadership, which concluded a separate peace with Israel at the expense of the vital interests of Arab states and the Palestine people. As-Sadat's treacherous actions, he stressed, are a shame for the Arab nation, and we are fully resolved to struggle to delete this ignominy. M. al-Qadhdhafi spoke highly of the principled position of Syria and Jordan which reject the capitulatory deal that is being imposed on them by Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv. The leader of the Libyan revolution urged strengthening the solidarity of Arab states and peoples in the struggle against the machinations of imperialism and Zionism and addressed the heads of Arab states to "resolve existing differences in the spirit of brotherhood." These differences, he noted, cannot be an obstacle on the road to Arab unity which is our goal. He sharply criticised the U.S. for attempts to impose an American-style peace on the Arabs.

M. al-Qadhdhafi accused the Egyptian military of concentrating troops on the Libyan border and planning another aggression against the Libyan people, which strongly condemns the Egyptian-Israeli variant of a Middle East settlement.

The festivities were attended by the heads of representatives of a number of Arab states, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat, delegations from Asian and African countries, from socialist states, the Soviet Union included.

ANGOLA'S NETO ARRIVES ON UNOFFICIAL USSR VISIT

LD061836 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Agostinho Neto, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived today in the Soviet Union for an unofficial friendly visit. He was welcomed at the airport by Antanas Barkauskas, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister and Carlos Antonio Fernandes, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Soviet Union.

USSR SHIPPING ENGINEERS TO GO TO ANGOLA; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD050924 Moscow Maritime Service in Russian 0030 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[From the "For Those at Sea" program]

[Text] The second session of the mixed Soviet-Angolan commission on merchant shipping, held in Tallinn and Moscow, ended recently. During its work a number of issues connected with bilateral marine transportation and the further development of Soviet-Angolan cooperation in marine transportation were discussed. An exchange of opinions took place on the situation in the development of world shipping and the activities of international marine organizations. The Angolan side expressed gratitude for the friendly aid given by the Soviet merchant fleet to their country in marine transporation, and highly evaluated the work of Soviet crews on merchant vessels presented to People's Angola by the Soviet Union as gifts. The Soviet side expressed its readiness to give further aid in training Angola's national marine cadres.

During the session it was agreed to send specialist engineers of the inspectorate of the USSR Registry to Lobito port for technical checking and the classification of Soviet cargo and fishing vessels. The Soviet specialists will also give help in training Angolan cadres to supervise the technical condition of the merchant fleet. As a result of the session's work, a protocol was agreed on and was signed by Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, and Muteka, minister of transportation and communication of the People's Republic of Angola.

GUINEA-BISSAU DEFENSE CHIEF LEAVES MOSCOW

LD061531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report under general heading: "Visits Completed"]

[Text] U. Djalo, member of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Executive Committee Standing Commission, vice president of the State Council, state commissioner of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of general staff of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, who has been visiting the Soviet Union, left Moscow for home on 1 September.

At Sheremetyevo airport U. Djalo was seen off by Marshall of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, and other generals and offices.

E.T. Spain, Guinea-Bissau charge d'affairs ad interim to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

PRAVDA OUTLINES TASKS OF PARTY REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD061509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Reports and Elections Are Beginning"]

[Text] Every month, as the party rules require, communists come to a meeting of their party organization. The collective council makes it possible to analyze more deeply the experience accumulated, to reveal omissions and shortcomings, and to determine the most effective ways of resolving new tasks. All this is of special significance for the report and election meeting. After all, it is there that comprehensive and committed discussion takes place of the primary party organization's work over a prolonged period and that the elected organs' activity is assessed.

The latest report and election campaign is now being initiated in the party. Meetings will be held in all 586,000 party groups, 436,000 shop party organizations and also 346,000 primary party organizations headed by bureaus or secretaries.

The present reports and elections are being held at an important stage of the country's life. The end of the 10th 5-Year Plan is already near. The period under review has been imbued with creative, constructive work in all sectors of the economy and culture, and while every collective has learned a lot. While assessing what has been achieved at its worth, we must at the same time bear in mind that what was planned has not been completely fulfilled everywhere. That means that in the time remaining before the end of the 5-year plan it is necessary to work even more strenuously, with even greater effort. The report and election campaign is designed to give new impetus to this.

The fundamental question of the campaign is the way in which the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the recommendations and conclusions set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches and works are being implemented. Above all, it is important to discuss more exactingly the party organizations' activity in improving production efficiency and work quality, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and further increasing labor productivity. The task is to reveal as fully as possible unused potential and reserved. In collectives where a lag has developed it is essential to determine the causes as specifically as possible and outline measures for their speediest elimination.

A central place at the report and election meetings will be taken by discussion of questions connected with the party and government resolutions on further improving the economic mechanism. The party organizations in production and the management sphere have a lot to do to insure the consistent implementation of these truly epoch-making decisions. It is important even now to bring the essence of the measures which are being undertaken to the awareness of every worker and to make better use of them to attain good national economic results.

The militancy of any party organization and the level of its influence on the state of affairs in the collective depend on how skillfully the communists' forces are deployed and how their vanguard role is insured. It is necessary to investigate self-critically whether each person's contribution to the common cause is adequate and whether all party members are setting a real example in labor, study and daily life. It is expedient for the reports and speeches also to examine thoroughly questions of the development of intraparty democracy and communists' discipline, the improvement of the party organizations' qualitative makeup, the strengthening of party ranks and the effectiveness of control and verification of execution. This will undoubtedly help the further activation of the party organizations' work.

Now that increasingly complex economic and sociopolitical tasks are being put forward, the party is paying special attention to improving the working people's ideological education. This is precisely the aim of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work"--a document of tremendous significance which has armed all party organizations with a specific action program. During the reports and elections the organization of political, labor and moral education in every collective must be analyzed from these positions. Is everything being done for the further growth of the working people's consciousness and activeness? How are the diverse forms and methods of work with people being used? What is preventing their improvement? A thorough analysis of and thoughtful replies to these and other questions will help the party organizations raise the business of education to a qualitatively new level.

The effectiveness of discussion is largely determined by the preparation of the meeting and the atmosphere in which the discussion takes place. Frank, comradely exchange of opinions presupposes an atmosphere of good will and at the same time mutual exactingness and principledness on the basis of extensive criticism and self-criticism. As a rule, it is the report which sets the tone here. An exacting investigation of the merits and shortcomings of collective work will leave no one indifferent. The party organizations' leading organs are formed at the report and election meetings. It is essential to take care that the most active, worthy communists are elected secretaries, bureau members and party group organizers. The maturity and training of those who head the party collective have a considerable effect on the collective's militancy.

The experience of past years shows that a high ideological and organizational standard is achieved at report and election meetings where the raykoms and gorkoms pay due attention to this and give specific help in preparing and holding them. Cases of suppression of criticism, infringement of communists' rights and petty organizational regimentation cannot be tolerated. In discussing the reports the comrades will also probably voice wishes to higher-ranking organs. It is important to consider these wishes promptly, to take their implementation under control and subsequently to inform the communists of the measures taken. It is necessary to insure that meetings are publicized, and their progress must be elucidated more fully in the press.

In preparing and conducting the campaign it is expedient to examine attentively once more the structure of the party organizations. PRAVDA's mail contains letters attesting that in some places opportunities for creating shop organizations and party groups are not used. There are cases where people are carried away by the creation of over-large organizations, sometimes uniting communists from different labor collectives.

So the reports and elections are on the agenda. Their organized conduct will promote successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and new achievements in communist building.

BREZHNEV SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY FOR ALIYEV

LD061316 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, presented in the Kremlin today the Order of Lenin and the Sickle and Hammer Gold Medal of Hero of Socialist Labour to Geydar Aliyev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 6 September 1979 carries a report on this award ceremony for Aliyev with announcer-read accounts of the speeches given by Brezhnev and Aliyev which adds at this point:

["Present in the hall were Comrades Grishin, Gromyko, Kosygin, Romanov, Suslov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Gorbachev; and also Aleksandrov and Blatov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."]

A speech was delivered during the presentation ceremony by Leonid Brezhnev.

Your activities as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, he said, are marked by the country's highest decoration. The title of Hero of Socialist Labour has been awarded to you with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the "Sickle and Hammer" Gold Medal. You are decorated, as indicated in the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, "for important organizational and political work in mobilizing the communists and all the working people of the republic to the successful implementation of the 25th party congress on the development of national economy, enhancement of the efficacy of social production, guaranteeing of the annual fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist commitments for the sale of all types of agricultural products to the state."

These words show that this award has a great and profound meaning. It marks not only your personal vigorous and successful work, but also considerable achievements of all communists, all the working people of Soviet Azerbaijan in fulfilling important decisions of the party for all-round development of their republic and enhancing wealth and might of our entire socialist motherland.

Therefore, I think that your decoration will be received with satisfaction by all working people of Azerbaijan as a recognition of their labour achievements and successes, too. But in order to be truly effective, creative efforts of broad masses of people must be efficiently organised and given correct guidance. Much depends on and much is required of leaders enjoying the trust of the party and the people.

They must be able to bring to the people the meaning of the tasks facing them and the best ways of their solution.

They must have understanding of needs, aspirations and possibilities of people, they must be able to inspire them with the awareness of greatness and nobleness of goals set by the party of Lenin and the Soviet people. They must have the talent of organisers, must have the necessary persistence and consistency, clearness and exactingness in work.

It can be said with satisfaction that you, Geydar Aliyevich, have shown the necessary qualities of a communist-leader over the ten years that you have been at the head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. You have made a great contribution to the good and stable results that were achieved by the working people of Azerbaijan, and you are doing a lot to remove the existing shortcomings, to solve vast tasks that are ripe.

Hence the award. A well deserved award. Presenting it, I, on behalf of all the comrades present here and on my personal behalf, cordially congratulate you and wish you excellent health and fresh successes in your work that is so indispensable to the party and the country.

In his reply address, Geydar Aliyev said that it is with a feeling of great joy and profound emotion that he is receiving the order named after great Lenin and the Gold "Hammer and Sickle" Medal.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 6 September renders the preceding paragraph as follows: "Comrade Aliyev made a reply speech. He said:

["Dear Leonid Ilich: Dear comrades: It is with a feeling of great joy and deep emotion that I accept the order bearing the name of great Lenin and the "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal, and express boundless gratitude and hearty appreciation for such a high evaluation of my modest work, and for the warm cordial works which you have spoken, Leonid Ilich."]

I, he stressed, fully and wholly attribute this award to the Communist Party, and regard it as a high appreciation of the activity of the party organisation of Azerbaijan, of all the working people of the republic for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU, as a fresh manifestation of the great concern and permanent attention of the party and government to the people of Azerbaijan, to our republic. The successes of the working people of Azerbaijan are part and parcel of the great accomplishments of the Soviet people, our country's progress toward communism. The fifteen years separating us from the October (1964) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee have become an important stage on this road. This period has marked by further enhancement of the CPSU's leading role in Soviet society, promotion within the country and the party of a businesslike, creative atmosphere, strengthening of friendship and fraternity among the peoples of our multinational state, raising of the economic potential and defence capacity of our homeland, steady growth of the people's living standards, consolidation of the Soviet Union's international positions, consistent struggle for peace, relaxation of tensions.

The Soviet people know full well that everything achieved is the result of the fruitful activities, collective wisdom of the Leninist Central Committee of the party, Political Bureau of the Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. An outstanding role in all this is played by the tried-and-tested leader of our party Leonid Brezhnev, dedicated continuer of the great cause of Lenin, who, by his tireless activities for the wealth of man, for world peace, for the triumph of the ideals of communism, has earned the universal love of the Soviet people, recognition and high authority throughout the world.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 6 September continues Aliyev's speech by adding:

["It is a great honor for me to be part of the Central Committee Politburo, and under your leadership, dear Leonid Ilich, to work and learn a genuinely Leninist style of work. The good wishes expressed by you increase our responsibility still further and represent a great stimulus and help to the party organization and all the working people of Azerbaijan in the struggle for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

["I assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and you personally, dear Leonich Ilich that I will spare no effort and energy to justify the trust shown in me by my practical work and my entire life. Once more, many thanks.

["Those gathered in the hall warmly congratulated Comrade Aliyev on the high award of the homeland and wished him good health and further successes in his work for the welfare of the Communist Party and the Soviet people."]

GOSPLAN CHIEF DISCUSSES EFFECT ON RECENT PLANNING RESOLUTION

LD051337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by N. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan under "Improving the Economic Management Mechanism" rubric: "Raising Planning to a New Level"]

[Text] The economy of developed socialism is based on a mighty production and scientific-technical potential. Over the past three 5-year periods the national income has more than doubled. This is the result of the party's scientifically substantiated economic policy, elaborated and consistently implemented since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Pelnum and convincingly demonstrating the advantages of the socialist planned system of economic management and the creative forces of Soviet society.

The basic directions for improving economic management under the conditions of mature socialism's large-scale economy were defined by the 25th party congress, at CPSU Central Committee plenums and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches. In accordance with this the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality." It is aimed at the further improvement and intensification of the planned leadership of the economy and at the development of democratic principles in management and of creative initiative in the labor collective.

I.

Our problems are problems of further economic growth on the basis of intensive production development. The new scale and conditions of the economy's development are making growing demands on the structure and technical standard of production and the utilization of existing production capacities, manpower and material resources. Production growth rates today are restricted largely by inadequate efficiency in new equipment and capital investments and by the high materials-intensiveness of our production. These are the basic causes of difficulties in balancing the plans.

The problem of saving fuel and energy resources and ferrous and nonferrous metals by every means and of reducing capital-intensiveness and labor-intensiveness in production and capital construction is of primary importance today. It is precisely around these problems that we are doing our basic work on the 11th 5-Year Plan and plans for the longer term. Large-scale problems require constant and profound consideration of the long term, since only in the long term is it possible actually to effect a major economic or scientific-technical maneuver. That is why the question of further improving long-term planning, elaborating an interconnected system of plans and making the 5-year plan the main form of national economic and enterprise-level planning is central to the resolution.

The 5-year plan is indeed becoming the basis of the economic activity of enterprises, associations and ministries. Why? Henceforth, it will be based on long-term economic ties and contracts. This will require stable economic norms and normatives. The task is set for the first time of assessing the fulfillment of the 5-year plan at all levels by reference to running totals since the start of the 5-year plan.

New demands are made on the interconnection between the 5-year and annual plans. Here the annual plans are elaborated not on the basis of specially fixed targets but by proceeding from the targets and economic normatives for the given year, with the essential specific form being determined and measures being elaborated. [paragraph continues]

It is also important that the compilation of annual plans begins from below--at enterprises and associations, on the basis of the search for reserves uncovered through socialist competition and counterplans.

In substantiating draft plans it is important to strive to insure that the ministries make extensive use of economic and engineering estimates and of registration certificate date relating to each association and enterprise. This year and in 1980 the ministries must compile such certificates for this purpose. They must provide for data on production capacities and their standard of utilization, on the rise in the machine shift index and on measures for production specialization.

The resolution envisages, as part of the 5-year plan, the elaboration of balance sheets of material and financial resources and manpower and balance sheets for production capacities and the population's income and expenditure, and the further development of the balance-sheet and normative method of planning. It should be noted that we still encounter cases of imbalance in the production plan, particularly in terms of the output of finished articles and components for them. The linking of plans with material resources at the level of each association and enterprise must be achieved on the basis of the conclusion of 5-year economic contracts between producer and consumer enterprises.

The resolution provides for a system of measures to strengthen direct economic ties and contract relations, to develop progressive forms of guaranteed supplies to enterprises and construction associations, to develop the network of firm's stores selling consumer goods, to organize wholesale trade fairs better and to consolidate planning and contract discipline.

To insure the stability of the state plans elaborated for the USSR's economic and social development, we must create reserves. This will require fundamental changes in the manner of compiling balance sheets and specifying sources for the formation of reserves and the procedure for their utilization.

We must find effective methods of reflecting in plans, norms and normatives the savings obtained from new equipment, technology and other measures. The plan for assimilating the production of new machinery and machine tools still contains many targets based on quantities of one or two units. But how many new machine tools does the national economy need altogether, when will the need for them be satisfied, and how many years will elapse from the development to the assimilation of and industries' saturation with such equipment? So far these questions are being resolved haphazardly.

The main point is that the problem of growing technical progress making it possible to save labor and material resources, increase return on investment and build up qualitatively new capacities can actually be resolved not by assimilating individual models but by saturating production sectors with new technology and by really improving technical standards. To achieve this, targets for assimilating and introducing new equipment must become an organic component of production and capital construction plans.

A considerable role is allocated to the expansion of program planning at all levels in managing scientific and technical progress. It is important that the programs be aimed at creating the necessary production potential, saturating national economic sectors with new equipment, technology and mechanical systems, and improving the standard of production and of the output produced. This approach means that both the production plan and the capital investment plan must be based on the scientific and technical progress plan and become its continuation and materialization in terms of output and fixed capital.

This very year and in subsequent years the resolution provides for the implementation of an initial assessment of the technical standard of machinery, equipment and other technical facilities produced for production purposes. The USSR All-Union State Standards Committee must regularly monitor the further development of the state certification of output quality in the sectors and the elaboration of comprehensive programs for the standardization of output designed for industrial use and of consumer goods, including basic and raw materials, supplies and sets of components. It is important to revise obsolete standards regularly and to find new forms for and improve the organization of output quality control. All this will make it possible to implement comprehensive control of output quality more effectively.

To eliminate the negative aspects of gross cost indicators of output volume the role of net (normative) output is enhanced in the system of cost indicators and, above all, in planning labor and wages and determining each enterprises' contribution to the growth of the national income. Net output means the product created in a given planning period characteristizing the enterprise collectives' labor expenditure. It takes no account of the cost of others' labor embodied in materials, articles making up component sets, and services. In elaborating new wholesale prices the net output normative will be specially highlighted. This indicator will make it impossible to gain by increasing production of materials-intensive output and thus raising the amount of embodied labor in total output. The influence of the fact that different levels of profitability exist for different products on enterprises' interests in selecting their product range is considerably weakened. The production of new equipment, of children's ranges of articles and of spare parts becomes advantageous and does not cause a deterioration in indicators. Existing experience in heavy, transport, and power machine building and a number of other sectors confirms this.

Measures are now being taken to accelerate the production of methodological indicators for the elaboration and application of net output in industry and to determine the sectors in which and the deadlines within which the application of these indicators must be insured in the system of planning and economic incentives. An indicator for output sold will be set for ministries, departments, associations and enterprises. This is to assess the fulfillment of output delivery targets in accordance with contracts and order-schedules concluded. In this role this indicator characterizes the end-result of an association's (enterprise's) work and the fulfillment of its commitments to the consumer. In assessing work results and economic incentives, nonfulfillment of deliveries in the set product mix (range) means nonfulfillment of the output sales plan and a corresponding reduction in incentive fund assets. It is this which mitigates the negative influence of the volume cost indicator on enterprises' activity, since it is now impossible to "earn money" by producing more profitable or expensive output.

The resolution provides for measures to improve physical indices in metallurgy, machine building and other sectors on the basis of the widespread application of modern methods of determining the efficiency, productivity, quality and other consumer properties of machinery, equipment, materials and other output. It is intended to plan for the production of equipment in an expanded range. This range must be fixed for enterprises in the plan for 1980.

II.

The decision taken pays great attention to questions of improving capital construction. And this is no accident. As the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums noted, serious shortcomings continue in capital construction, reducing the effectiveness of capital investments and all social production. [paragraph continues]

Normative and plan deadlines for constructing and commissioning production capacities and projects are not met, capital and resources are scattered over numerous projects and the volume of uncompleted work is growing. Why is this happening? It is largely linked with the fact that the gross volume of work performed is the main indicator in assessing the construction ministries' activity. The progressive form of accounting between clients and subcontractors for completely finished projects is being introduced extremely slowly.

A system of measures aimed at eliminating these shortcomings has now been defined. The role of the indicator for commissioning fixed capital, production capacities and projects is enhanced in planning and in the assessment of results and incentives. Indicators for the commissioning of projects and the volume of marketable construction output are made paramount in the construction and installation organizations.

The setting of a limit on state capital investments and construction and installation work which remains fixed for 5 years and is not subject to revision in the annual plans is something new. Fixing a limit on instead of fixing the volume of capital investments substantially changes matters. The limit is a resource indicator characterizing the maximum amount of capital investment expenditure on the planned commissioning of finished enterprises, capacities and projects and the creation of normative amounts of completed work in hand. The main criterion here is the saving of resources in proportion to the volume of work performed.

Insuring the stability of the capital investments plan throughout the 5-year plan is a complex problem. Its solution requires a fundamental transformation in the organization of construction, design and survey organizations' planning work. Beginning in the 11th 5-Year Plan fixed 5-year capital investment plans balanced against resources of materials and equipment, manpower and financial resources must be elaborated, and essential reserves must be created.

Capital investment, materials and resources must be channelled more boldly into the modernization and retooling of the existing production potential on the basis of sophisticated equipment and technology. At the same time, truly progressive norms must be devised for specific capital investments and for deadlines applying to the construction, commissioning and assimilation of new enterprises, projects and capacities. It is important to limit the construction of new enterprises and the expansion of existing ones by stipulating that capacities already created must be used fully. With this in mind, lists of new construction sites and enterprises to be modernized and expanded must be compiled in a very responsible way as part of the 5-year plans.

The planning of production and deliveries of basic manufacturing equipment and the financing of capital investments will not now be limited by the confines of the annual plan but will be envisaged for the entire period of installation of the enterprise, project or complex nearing completion--right up to the commissioning stage. Bank credits will be the main form of financing, using for this purpose the funds released from clients in connection with the transfer to accounting without interim [promezhutochnyye] payments. Some experience of this comprehensive approach to improving the planning and organization of capital construction has been accumulated in a number of republics. We must prepare in good time all the necessary methodological and normative documentation for the successful application of the new indicators and work conditions for construction and installation organizations and construction ministries in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Every ruble of capital investment must be assessed from the viewpoint of its return in terms of improving the technical standard of production and not only the growth of capacities.

In the draft plan for 1980 we have been able to increase the proportion of capital investments substantially on retooling and modernizing existing enterprises. The task is to insure that this proportion continues to increase in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We must not permit the creation of new capacities for the production of output which does not meet present-day requirements. The planning and construction of new and the modernization of old enterprises must be implemented on the basis of highly efficient production technology and the use of sophisticated equipment, insuring the production at newly commissioned capacities of output which in terms of its technical standard and quality equals or excels the best home-produced and foreign models.

Insuring the comprehensive development of all regions of the country demands that new forms be found for combining sectorial and territorial planning. For this it is important to define the aspects of the planned management of the economy which are most closely related to the competence of territorial organs.

The union republic councils of ministers will now be submitting to the USSR Gosplan their proposal for union-level associations' and enterprises' draft plans. It is essential to organize prompt and thorough examination of these drafts. In planning, important significance will attach to the elaboration of territorial balance sheets for the production and distribution of the most important types of output and the compilation of that basis of optimum shipment flows for bulk freight.

The plan-governed formation of territorial-production complexes promise great economic advantages. The resolution envisages elaborating development programs for the most important complexes and compiling consolidated plans for capital construction and, for the territorial-production complexes of Siberia and the Far East, fixing the main economic and social development indicators and monitoring their fulfillment.

III.

In all practical work on plans and on insuring their fulfillment it is necessary to rely more on the effective utilization of economic levers and incentives. Their return can be substantially increased if we orient the indicators and normatives which are approved toward the better combination of national economic interests and the interests of sectors and enterprises. The resolution provides for the further development of financial autonomy on the basis of stable 5-year plan indicators and economic normatives. The creation of large-scale production associations extends opportunities for economic maneuvering and the development of financial autonomy in the first echelon of production management and creates preconditions for forming financially autonomous relations in the sectors too.

The role of qualitative indicators is enhanced in assessing production activity and forming and using economic incentive funds. After all, it is precisely these indicators which characterize the satisfaction of clients' requirements on the basis of the fulfillment of output deliveries under contracts, the technical standard of output, labor productivity growth, the reduction of material resources expenditure and profit increase.

Great significance is attached to the development of the system of economic normatives for planning and encouraging production, including normatives for profit sharing. These normatives are introduced in the sectors when they transfer to the new conditions of economic management. A system of incentives is established for introducing payments to the budget. If the established profit plan is not fulfilled, contributions to the budget will nonetheless be paid in full by means of a corresponding reduction in the profit left at the ministry's disposal. [paragraph continues]

The effectiveness of levers is the greater, the more substantiated the ministries' plans and the stabler their indicators.

It is planned to increase the incentive role of money held in the unified fund for the development of science and technology, which is being created in the ministries and departments through deductions from profit. Control must be exercised to insure that this fund is formed to a greater degree by means of an increase in the actual effectiveness of equipment and its use on the main avenues of technical progress.

The party and government set the task of making fuller and more effective use of labor resources. Taking into account the complex demographic situation and with a view to the better plan-governed distribution of manpower and control over the effectiveness of its utilization, it is deemed expedient to establish a limit to the numbers of workers and also to set targets for reducing the proportion of manual labor in the overall volume of work. The point is that determination of the numbers of workers and employees by the enterprises and organizations themselves largely tends to cause estimated personnel totals to be exceeded. For instance, in 1978 the total number of workers and employees according to the sum of enterprises' and organizations' plans exceeded by over 2 million the requirement for workers and employees accepted in the national economic plan estimates. This situation weakens the regulating role of the balancing of manpower and of plans for providing national economic sectors with a workforce and gives rise to an artificial manpower deficit. That is why it is essential, without waiting for the new 5-year plan, to set limit to the number of workers for enterprises as early as next year.

To improve manpower utilization and encourage labor productivity growth, a new procedure is established for the payments of wage and salary bonuses while saving on the wages fund. Existing rates for state social insurance are being increased. Team forms of labor organization and remuneration are being further developed. All this must be directed toward increasing production efficiency and improving work quality.

In the USSR Gosplan we have frequently examined the questions of reducing the materials-intensiveness and weight of machinery and equipment and cutting losses in production. But the plan targets for saving material resources are still not being fulfilled, while considerably more material resources are still not being fulfilled, while considerably more material resources are frequently spent on a unit of finished output in our country than in the developed capitalist countries. Economic levers are now being aimed at reducing materials-intensiveness and intensifying incentives to produce articles with minimum expenditure of resources and using cheap, more progressive types of materials. Profit levels are retained when fixing wholesale prices for new articles with lower materials-intensiveness.

The improvement of economic levers and incentives must become an important reserve for increasing production efficiency not only in fulfilling but also in elaborating plans. For this the economic mechanism must occupy its proper place in all planning method documentation and be organically linked with plans and with the entire norm and normative system. Every ruble from the incentive funds must produce a return via efficiency growth and output quality improvement.

The application in the practice of planning and economic management of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution requires the elaboration of a number of directions, propositions, instructions and normatives. Plan method documentation, forms and indicators must reflect the new planning and economic management methods. The deadlines are very tight, but they must be strictly observed.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the USSR Gosplan to increase its exactingness toward the quality of the draft 5-year and annual plans elaborated by the ministries and departments and to return to them for finishing off those draft plans which do not accord with the demands made in the resolution. At the same time, the ministries and departments are called on to insure the stability of the approved annual and quarterly plans without allowing downgrading of plans.

The successful improvement of planning and of the economic mechanism and the style and methods of work largely depends on the state of management's organization structure. Relying on available experience in elaborating and implementing general schemes for the management of industrial sectors, it is necessary to resolve this question more comprehensively in all national economy sectors and spheres of activity.

Organizational structures must create conditions for overcoming departmental division, for resolving better questions of production concentration and specialization and elaborating rational forms of leadership of targeted programs and territorial-production complexes.

There is no doubt that the party, soviet, economic and Komsomol organs and working people's collectives will do everything necessary to implement the outlined measures, will insure a new boost to the national economy, and will make a substantial contribution to consolidating the might of the socialist motherland.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA on Planning Indicators

LD060801 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 35, Signed to Press 20 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Unattributed article: under the rubric "The Improvement of the Economic Mechanism": "Plan Indicators and Criteria for Assessment"]

[Text] The improvement of plan indicators and the criteria for assessing the results of the activity of ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations occupies a prominent place in the system of measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for improving planning and intensifying the influence of the economic mechanism on enhancing production efficiency and work quality.

Indicators currently used at various levels of management play a great role in the observance of very important requirements for national economic planning such as the scientific validity of plans, the rational combination of centralized planned leadership with enterprises' economic initiative, the social thrust of plans, optimality and efficiency and the coordination of plan targets within the framework of the unified national economic plan.

It is well known that the plan indicators and criteria which existed until recently and which have played a great positive role in the past in mobilizing the efforts of labor collectives for increasing the quantity or total volume of output have to a significant degree become obsolete and have begun to conflict with the new tasks and with the requirements for enhancing production efficiency and work quality.

This is particularly obvious in the use of gross value indicators in planning the total volume of production and labor productivity in industry and construction. The accent on "gross" output has become a retarding factor in introducing new equipment, enhancing output quality and replacing costly forms of raw and semi-finished materials with more economical types. [paragraph continues]

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA and a number of other press organs have repeatedly noted the negative trends connected with the use of gross value indicators or real weight indicators. Therefore, there is no need to dwell on these questions in detail.

Distinctive Features of the New Indicators

What is the essence of the changes being made to the indicators and criteria for the assessment of the work of enterprises, organizations, associations and ministries?

If we are to speak of the most vital distinctive features of the recently established system of plan indicators and criteria, the main point is that they orient labor collectives and all economic and planning organs toward improving the national economic end results of activity, increasing the return on labor and equipment and making thrifty and rational use of everything at our disposal and everything that the national economy produces.

Gross value indicators which are mainly oriented toward the quantitative growth of production without due assessment of efficiency and quality are being replaced by indicators which reflect more precisely and fully the real contribution of each production or scientific collective to meeting the growing needs of the national economic efficiency. Of course, as is always the case, the new system of indicators contains elements of the old. A certain degree of continuity is an essential condition for the consistent improvement of all elements of the economic mechanism in conformity with the changing requirements of developed socialism.

The new feature is primarily that the role of physical [naturalnyy] indicators in production planning and in assessing the results of the activity of each enterprise is being enhanced. The products list approved in plans is being expanded. This line is supplemented by the increased responsibility of each enterprise for fulfilling its pledges for the delivery to consumers of a specific products list (range) of output in accordance with the contracts concluded.

A second and equally important change is the transition to planning the volume of production, labor productivity and wages funds in industry basically in terms of normative net output or cost of processing (instead of gross or commodity output). Normative net output reflects the contribution of each labor collective to increasing the national income and it has great advantages in planning labor productivity.

The third important distinctive feature of the new indicators is that the role of the indicators of labor and social development is enhanced--which accords with the course of strengthening the social orientation of our plans.

When speaking of the most general distinctive features of the established system of indicators, it should also be emphasized that the significance of indicators directly characterizing production efficiency and the technical standard and quality of output is increasing. For example, an indicator for the economic effect of carrying out scientific and technical measures will be approved for the first time.

Thus, the system of plan indicators provided for in the resolution proceeds from a more correct combination of physical and value-based quantitative and qualitative indicators. At the same time, the whole system of indicators is geared basically toward the national economic end results of activity--that is, toward the fuller satisfaction of social and personal needs and the enhancement of production efficiency and work quality.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution (published in issue No 32 of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA) cites a system of indicators approved in the plans for ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations--the lists of indicators approved in 5-year and annual plans being singled out in particular. The fact that a precise list of indicators approved in the 5-year plan (broken down into annual targets) is provided for the first time is striking.

This provides the opportunity to intensify the role of the 5-year plan in regulating the pace and proportions of economic growth; the directive nature of the 5-year plan targets is enhanced. For example, the limits for state capital investment and construction work established in the 5-year plan do not have to be reconfirmed in the annual plans. The proposed procedure places greater responsibility upon the planning and economic organs with regard to the validity of the indicators established for the relevant years of the 5-year plan period, bearing in mind that some of these indicators continue to function in annual plans too. At the same time, it makes it possible to reduce the number of indicators approved from scratch for ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations in the current plans.

At the Focus Stands Production of Output in Physical Terms

In the annual plans of industrial ministries, associations and enterprises the indicator of output in physical terms is promoted to pride of place among other approved indicators. This is governed by the distinctive features of the annual plan which is required to make the 5-year plan targets more concrete and detailed for the relevant year. At the same time, the proposed procedure is coordinated with the assessment of the work by associations and enterprises to deliver production output and consumer goods to consumers according to the specific products list (range) laid down in the contracts. The degree of fulfillment of reciprocal pledges for deliveries of output according to a specific products list becomes the main criterion for assessing the results of economic activity by enterprises in the system of their economic incentives for them.

USSR Gosplan has been set an important task--jointly with the ministries and departments concerned to make in 1979-1980 the necessary changes to the system of physical indices [izmeriteli] for output (primarily in metallurgy and machine building) with the aim of broadly applying technical and economic indicators which would make it possible on a sound basis to plan and take into consideration output's consumer characteristics, quality and technical standard. Thus, the machine builders will have to plan the production of equipment in accordance with a broader products list and in terms of units of measurement which reflect more fully its productivity and other qualitative parameters while indicators expressed in tons will be used only as computation indicators. This provision should be applied starting in 1980.

Under contemporary conditions an important task of all the planning and economic organs is to improve planning and the monitoring of use value and quality of the means of production and consumer goods. The development of the creative initiative of enterprise and association collectives will be of great significance in solving this task. Above all, they can make a great contribution to expanding the output of new, highly efficient equipment and to increasing the proportion of items in the highest quality category. The new procedure has removed the barriers hampering the solution of this task and economic levers and incentives will now prompt enterprises more forcefully to produce highly efficient equipment and good-quality consumer goods. Here the requirements regarding the quality of certifiable output and regarding state standards must be stepped up.

Normative Net Output

One of the important tasks of the planning and economic organs is the mastering and efficient use of the indicator of normative net output.

The question of normative net output has been widely discussed in the press and in economic organs. When this issue was being decided, the experiments conducted in our country and also other socialist countries' experience were taken into account. At the present time the indicator of normative net output is used at more than 1,000 industrial enterprises for planning the growth rates of production and labor productivity.

Certain scientists have expressed views on the use of net output and not normative net output. This question was carefully studied. The use of net output in planning production and labor productivity was once tried at a number of enterprises and it did not yield the desired results because of great differences in the profitability of specific articles and enterprises. With the normative method of planning net output the desire to produce primarily highly profitable articles wanes insofar as the size of the profits on individual types of output is averaged. Of course, the correct establishment of the normative itself is of great significance. This is entrusted to the USSR State Committee for Prices which, simultaneously with introducing new wholesale prices in machine building and other sectors of the processing industry, will establish net output normatives. Prior to the introduction of the new wholesale prices the aforementioned normatives are to be set by ministries.

Normative net output is part of price and just like the wholesale price it should be fixed on the basis of the sector's average labor expenditure. In this case it more accurately expresses the newly created value per unit of output in the relevant sector.

Experiments confirm that when articles are being produced which have been planned according to normative net output, the enterprise turns out more articles and accordingly increases the volume of net output, and this enterprise (other things being equal) has thus insured higher labor productivity. This determines the great significance of normative net output in improving the planning of labor productivity. This particular indicator reflects more accurately than other value indicators the labor expenditure in producing the corresponding articles. In instances where an enterprise seeks to include more labor-intensive articles in the program (about which misgivings are sometimes voiced) it will produce less output in physical terms and runs the risk of not fulfilling the profits plan and also the pledges for deliveries in accordance with the concluded contracts.

As is borne out by the experience, the normative net output indicator controls more strictly the fulfillment of the plan in terms of the specific products list than do other value indicators. This is its important merit. But if account is taken of the fact that the dynamics of normative net output do not depend on the proportion of material expenditure in the price of output, its use for determining production growth rates and for planning labor productivity and wages funds has indisputable advantages compared with the old indicators, especially in sectors with a large proportion of the price of output accounted for by material expenditures.

The fact that an actual saving in material expenditure does not affect the growth of normative net output merely attests that for all its significance, this indicator cannot be considered to be universal and all-embracing. But this saving is reflected in profits in whose growth through the reduction of material expenditure all enterprises have a material interest. [paragraph continues]

Under the new conditions, their interest increases even more as a result of the formation of incentive funds according to the relevant normatives expressed as a percentage of profit (or calculated profit). Nonfulfillment of the profits plan reduces the deductions into the incentive funds.

An analysis of the available experience shows further that when the indicator of normative net output is used, difficulties do not arise in fulfilling the plan in terms of production and labor productivity if the output of new equipment and spare parts is expanded or in connection with the enhancement of the quality of the items being produced--something which in many instances is disadvantageous if gross value indicators are applied.

In the light and food industry, given the existence of a very large range of items and a comparatively small proportion of live labor expenditure in the cost of output, it is expedient to use normative cost of processing or, as it has become customary to call it, "added value." Unlike the normative of the prime cost of processing currently used in the sewn-goods industry, it also includes profit. In the extractive sectors of industry and others with relatively small material expenditure commodity output--which in its structure closely approaches normative value of processing--can be successfully applied for planning the production and labor productivity growth rates.

Assessment of the Results of Economic Activity

In the system of plan indicators it is necessary to single out in particular the question of marketable output which, as is known, has been widely discussed in the press in recent years.

This question has now been solved in such a way that marketable output will be approved in annual plans of production associations (enterprises) only for the assessment of the fulfillment of pledges for deliveries of output according to the products list (range) stipulated in concluded contracts. This means that the fulfillment of pledges for deliveries moves to the fore. The degree of overfulfillment of the plan for marketable output will not in practice be taken into account in the incentive system for workers. Marketable output will thereby serve as a form of expression deliveries of output to consumers according to the specific products list.

As for the elimination of suppliers' difficulties due to client's being late in paying for output, this question is solved by the payment by banks located in the same place as the purchasers (in cases where the purchasers are temporarily lacking funds) of invoices accepted by them on the basis of overdrafts repayable by the purchaser at higher interest rates within 60 days. The mandatory payment of accounts is thereby insured and the responsibility of the purchaser to settle accounts with suppliers is not weakened.

Along with the change in approved indicators, the indicators by which an assessment is made of the activity of enterprises in the system of economic incentives and bonuses are paid are of equal significance for an orientation toward national economic end results. In industry the assessment of the results of the economic activity of associations and enterprises and also the provision of incentives for these associations and enterprises will be made primarily on the basis of the fulfillment of pledges for the deliveries of output according to the products list and within the deadlines laid down in the concluded contracts and also in accordance with the indicators of labor productivity, output quality and growth of profits (and in certain individual sectors--the reduction of prime cost).

Thus, the negative phenomena connected with the approval in plans of gross value indicators and also in connection with their use as criteria for assessing the results of economic activity are eliminated. This does not mean that gross (commodity) output will not be used at all in national economic planning and in the economic mechanism. Gross or commodity output can be used as a generalizing indicator of the growth of the volumes of production on the scale of the industry of the whole country, a union republic or economic region, for determining correlations in the growth rates of the means of production and consumer goods and for other national economic purposes.

The task is now to prepare normative and methodological documents on the use of the new indicators promptly in accordance with the adopted decision: to make provision for the consistent application of these and of the new criteria for assessment in the system of economic levers and incentives. It is important to start introducing as of 1980 a number of the measures outlined in the resolution. The entire package of new plan indicators will be introduced in the aggregate in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The compilation of the draft plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period on the basis of the new requirements will be of decisive significance for application of this complex of indicators. The entire activity of the planning and economic organs must be subordinated to the successful solution of this task.

Emphasis on Increased Efficiency

LD051521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 79 Morning Edition pp 2-3 LD

[B. Gostev article: "Planning Is the Core of Economic Management"]

[Excerpt] Under the conditions of developed socialism the role of the planned management of the economy increases and its tasks and functions become more complex and expand. The party views the improvement of management and planning as a key problem of economic policy.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March and September (1965) plenums, economic methods of management have been intensified and the general standard of economic work has been improved. Thanks to the restructuring of industrial and construction management on the sector principle, the centralized leadership of the national economy has been strengthened. Industry, followed by other sectors, has switched to the new conditions of planning and economic incentives. Enterprises' rights and operational self-sufficiency have been expanded. The process of specialization and production sharing is proceeding actively on the basis of the formation of associations. Special emphasis has been placed on the creation of stable economic preconditions encouraging the boosting of agricultural production.

The improvement of the economic mechanism under present conditions proceeds from continuity in the methods of management and planning used, which have given a good account of themselves in practice, and provides for their further development and enhanced effectiveness. Management and planning activity at all levels is aimed at achieving high final national economic results. In elaborating plans and assessing their fulfillment, the satisfaction of public requirements by means of the rational utilization of material resources, manpower and finances is paramount. This approach must be dominant in determining tempo and proportions in the development of the national economy and its individual sectors and in the solution of other plan tasks. To this end, consumers' opportunities for influencing the compilation of production plans are also being expanded. It is thus a case of the management and planning mechanism insuring fuller satisfaction of production requirements and the population's needs in terms of specific types of output on the basis of improved efficiency and quality.

An important avenue for improving planning is the development of a single system of long-term, 5-year and annual plans and on this basis the attainment of planning continuity. The system of plans includes the comprehensive 20-year program for scientific and technical progress, the 10-year main guidelines for the country's economic and social progress, and the 5-year and annual plans. There is a considerable increase here in the role of the 5-year plan as the main form of planning the country's economic and social development and as the basis for organizing the economic activity of enterprises, associations and sectors. The significance of the targeted-program method of planning, of targeted comprehensive scientific and technical, economic and social programs and of programs for the development of individual regions and territorial and production complexes is being intensified in the implementation of large-scale plan tasks. Paramount among these are the programs for saving fuel and metal, developing the Baykal-Amur railroad zone, reducing the use of manual labor and increasing the production of new consumer goods.

The system of plan indicators is being improved, so that they can prompt the labor collectives by every means to struggle to increase labor productivity, make maximum use of fixed capital and save material resources. They include the growth of net (normative) output designed to assess more objectively the labor collectives' contribution: labor productivity calculated on the basis of this indicator; limits on the number of workers and employees and targets for reducing the use of manual labor; and the role of physical indicators making it possible to take better account of output quality and other features and consumer requirements.

The question of capital investments is being resolved in a fundamentally different manner. These investments will now be earmarked for the planned output increase, which presupposes planning existing production and new construction as a single whole. The transition is being completed to the assessment of the results of construction organizations' work on the basis of the commissioning capacities and complexes nearing completion, marketable construction output, labor productivity growth and profit. Beginning in the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to establish a fixed 5-Year Plan for capital construction broken down on an annual basis and fully balanced against the construction organizations' resources and capacities. Here priority in the plans will go to modernization and retooling as the most effective direction. Efforts must consequently be focused on the timely commissioning of enterprises and projects under construction, the modernization of existing enterprises, and the reduction of uncompleted construction.

Planning of the agro-industrial complex--agriculture and the sectors supplying it with equipment and fertilizers and insuring the storage, processing and transportation of agricultural produce--must be improved. The measure of success here is not only the harvest brought in but also what directly reaches the consumer.

The solution of a key economic problem like the improvement of social production efficiency and work quality is inextricaly linked with the improvement of planning. For this reason, greater demands are now being made on substantiating plan targets for labor productivity growth, profitability, reduction of prime output cost, return on investment, and materials-intensiveness.

Increasing efficiency is based on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and plans at all levels are becoming an increasingly important lever in this progress. Through them unified technical policy is pursued, the main avenues for the development of science and technology are formed, and qualitative changes are predetermined in the sectorial structure of production. In turn, the plan targets for economic and social development are increasingly based on measures for new technology and advanced labor organization.

The role of plans is increasing in organizing the assimilation and production of new types of output and increasing the production of articles in the top quality category. [paragraph continues]

The comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress and its socioeconomic consequences, which makes it possible to take fuller account of the achievements of science and technology in determining the prospects of social development, is designed to become an organic part of planning. The significance of state standards is being intensified in insuring a high quality of machinery, equipment and other technical facilities and consumer goods.

The balanced development of the national economy is determined to a decisive degree by the balanced nature of the plans, on the basis of close linkage between all types of resources and requirements and also the coordination of deadlines for solving plan targets. This balance must increasingly be achieved by saving labor and resources and reducing losses. This will be helped by the planned compilation of 5-year balanced sheets of material resources, manpower, production capacities and finances, and by determining essential reserves.

The social orientation of plans is being intensified. Summary sections for the whole complex of measures in the sphere of social development, including measures to ease working conditions, to improve working people's qualifications and professional skills and the population's general educational and cultural standards, and to improve housing, cultural and consumer services, living conditions and medical services, will now be elaborated as part of state plans at all management levels and in all elements. Social criteria and indicators are acquiring increasing significance in selecting and substantiating avenues of economic development and production efficiency growth. The constant social orientation of scientific and technical progress, which has a determining role in creating preconditions for improving working conditions, instilling creative content in work and resolving other social tasks, is particularly essential.

Much has to be done to improve the scientific standard of planning and to perfect its methodology. The plans must rely directly on the results of science and economic and engineering estimates, and the setting of targets based on the prevailing dynamics of corresponding indicators must not be allowed in their compilation.

An essential condition for improving the methodology of planning is the extensive use of the system of progressive technical and economic normatives for the expenditure of labor, material resources, specific capital investments, loading of production capacities and so forth. Normatives are the foundation of all plan estimates. Their constant updating with consideration for trends of technical progress and advanced production organization makes it possible to improve the standard of balance-sheet work and to use computer technology more effectively.

With a view to the rational combination of sectorial and territorial planning it is planned to expand the participation of the union republics and of the soviets in the elaboration of optimum solutions at the stage of compilation of the plan for the whole economy of the republic or oblast, including union-level enterprises. The positive experience accumulated by Moscow, Leningrad, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and Tyumenskaya and a number of other oblasts in preparing comprehensive 5-year and annual plans for economic and social development covering all enterprises and organizations of their territory must be disseminated everywhere. The local organs are assigned the task of compiling and approving consolidated plans for the production of consumer goods and plans for housing, municipal, cultural and consumer services construction of monitoring their fulfillment.

The improvement of the economic mechanism proceeds from the need for organic unity between planning and economic incentives. The plan and the levers and incentive must prompt people to adopt and fulfill stepped-up targets, reduce production costs, assimilate and produce new, progressive output more rapidly, and achieve good end-results. To this end the influence of autonomous financing, work payment and wholesale prices is being intensified and the mechanism for the distribution of profit and the formation and expenditure of the wages fund and economic incentive funds is being changed on the basis of these funds' closer linkage with labor productivity and the quality and deliveries of output in accordance with contracts.

Financial autonomy is bound up with the 5-year plan targets. An important part here must be played by fixed economic normatives differentiated for the years of the 5-year plan, in particular normatives for forming the wages fund on the basis of each ruble of profit and of economic incentive profit-sharing funds. The amount of resources earmarked for enterprises and associations is made directly dependent on the results of their economic activity. The comprehensive improvement of the economic mechanism also presupposes an improvement in the organizational structure of management. The CPSU Central Committee has planned to elaborate proposals on this issue, providing in them for measures to overcome and territorial management and organizational forms for the implementation of targeted programs, and also proposals for enhancing the soviets' role in economic building and the extension of the labor collectives' rights and initiative.

The implementation of the outlined measures requires considerable intensification of the responsibility of planning organs, ministries and departments for the preparation, technical and economic substantiation and fulfillment of state plans. Great tasks face the USSR Gosplan--the country's main economic staff--which must raise the content of planning as a whole to a qualitatively new level.

Under the previously adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution on the USSR Gosplan, its rights are extended and its coordinating role with regard to the Central Committee November (1978) Plenum noted, Gosplan has to ponder many economic questions deeply and find optimum approaches to their solution, combining a high degree of responsibility with enterprising, creative boldness.

An inalienable feature of socialist planning is true democracy in preparing and implementing plans. The USSR Constitution granted the labor collective extensive rights in planning production and social development and in managing enterprises.

The party and government resolutions adopted provide for the further expansion of the labor collectives' participation in the elaboration of 5-year and annual plans and in the exercise of control over their fulfillment. It is of fundamental importance that the compilation of the annual plan begin from below--from the production associations, enterprises and organizations. They also acquire the opportunity to determine independently, proceeding from the 5-year plan targets, a wide range of indicators for the annual plan. On the basis of the development of socialist competition and the use of reserves within the economic facility, the labor collectives elaborate counterplans which exceed the 5-year plan targets set for the corresponding year. The counterplans are thus organically included in the planning system and act as a very important form of working people's participation in management.

When the plan has been compiled and approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet and acquired the force of law, the center of gravity shifts to its fulfillment.

The plan's successful implementation is achieved on the basis of the precise organization of mutual relations at all levels of economic management and in every labor collective. It depends to a considerable extent on the relation of conditions for the rhythmical work of enterprises and associations, the use of progressive forms of organizing production, labor and management and the use of effective methods for influencing lagging enterprises and pulling them up to the level of leading enterprises. An important role in this matter belongs to the ministries and departments and planning and supply organs.

The growing interconnection between all sectors and production facilities increase the significance of state planning discipline, the degree of organization and harmony in all echelons of the economy and the unconditional fulfillment of the approved plans for all indicators. Economic sanctions have been intensified, as has the responsibility of associations, enterprises and supply organizations for the violation of commitments for output deliveries to consumers and other ommissions in economic activity.

The party organizations and Soviet organs do a great deal of work in fulfilling plans and improving production efficiency and quality. They are called on to organize work on the extensive explanation of the essence of the new decisions, the implementation of the measures outlined for improving the economic mechanism and the creation of conditions for the working people's active participation in it.

Socialist competition is a proven means of involving the broad masses in production management, plan compilation and implementation. At the present stage competition has become truly nationwide, has acquired new features and is constantly being enriched with valuable undertakings. The attention of competitors is increasingly focused on improving production efficiency and work quality and accelerating labor productivity growth.

Special significance is attached to the enhancement of competition's efficiency, the improvement of its organization and the all-round dissemination of advanced experience. The interconnection between competition and the economic mechanism and, above all, planning is being strengthened. Competition among collectives of related enterprises and organizations and the adoption of joing socialist pledges with a view to achieving common end results must be further developed. The role of competition must be enhanced in elaborating and implementing stepped-up plans, primarily in terms of 5-year plans, and indicators and criteria must be improved for assessing the results of competition, linking economic incentives and material encouragement increasingly closely with it. The responsibility of the planning and economic organs is increasing, particularly for the coordination of the competitors' actions and the creation of conditions for implementing creative initiatives.

CSA REPORTS ON FODDER, SILAGE PROCUREMENT

LD070700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Stocks of fodder are being built up in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. How the work is progressing has been reported today by the country's Central Statistic Administration. Commenting on the data, deputy chief of a main administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, Bessarabov, noted that the procurement of fodder is continuing throughout the country. Grasses have been gathered on 72.5 million hectares. In Kazakhstan and Moldavia the plan for the procurement of hay has been overfulfilled. The above-plan procurement of haylage is now in progress in seven union republics. More silage has been laid in in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia and a number of other union republics than in the same period last year. Moreover, a significant quantity of silage is being prepared with the application of chemical preservatives and mineral additives.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0300 GMT on 7 Sep 79 adds the following:

[The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that on 3 September sown and natural grasses had been cut on area of 72.5 million hectares. The hay procurement plan has been overfulfilled by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia and Kazakhstan, and farms in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Belorussia and Tadzhikistan are close to fulfilling their tasks. In the country as a whole, more than 48 million tons of hay have been procured, which is 72 percent of the plan.]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5-6 SEP

LD070358 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5-6 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

5 September

Sales of grain to the state have begun in Tuvinskaya ASSR. The first grain has reached reception points. The harvest of wheat, barley and oats is quite good this year. Farms have been able to supply all their own seed requirements. Fodder stocks will be satisfactory. (0000 GMT)

In Pavlodarskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan, grain crops are being cut on the 2 millionth hectare. This is half of the total area sown. Combine harvesters from Stavropolskiy Kray; Azerbaijan; Belorussia; the Ukraine and industrial workers are helping to gather in the generous harvest. Farmworkers of the virgin-land Priirtyshe area have decided to lay in considerably more grain than planned. Kazakhstan agricultural machine operators, having fulfilled the fodder laying-in plan, are continuing their work. Correspondent (Oskar Nurmanov) reports that perhaps no previous hay-cutting season has required so much effort, organization and keenness as the present one in Kazakhstan. Frequent rains delayed the start of the hay gathering by almost 25 days. In these conditions farmworkers switched in good time, on the recommendations of scientists, to the laying in of haylage in order that when fine weather arrives they might apply all their efforts to the laying in of hay. The deputy head of the Fodder Production Directorate at the Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture has said that the annual plan for fodder laying in has been basically fulfilled in Kazakhstan. Today, as the laying in of hay, haylage and vitamized grass meal continues the republic's farmworkers are switching their main attention to the laying in of straw and succulent fodder. Attention is being paid to the quality of fodder.

For instance, farms in Kazakhstan are using dry bacterial laying-in methods [sukhiye bakterialnyye zakladki] more than last year when laying-in haylage and silage. This will make it possible to considerably increase the protein content in them. (0100 GMT)

Threshing of grains began on the 11 millionth hectare in Kazakhstan this morning, reports our special correspondent Viktor Glukhovtsev. Swathes have been picked [podobrat] on almost half the area sown to wheat. The grain harvest is proceeding quickly in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts. Although the harvesting rate has been high over the past few days 3 million hectares of grain less have been harvested than at the same time last year. The late ripening of bread grain and bad weather have brought this about. One third of the winter crop area has been sown in the Ukraine to date. The total area will come to 11.5 million hectares. More than one-quarter of this area has been prepared for sowing by surface soil tilling without turning furrows over. This method in the conditions of the present year, especially in the southern Ukraine, makes it possible to make better use of moisture and to insure level sprouting. Sowing is being carried out virtually everywhere with the simultaneous application of fertilizers. (0500 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast cereals have been put in windrows on nearly 100,000 hectares. Farms in Tambovskaya Oblast have completed their plan for sowing winter crops. Along with the rye and wheat seeds they have sown granulated mineral fertilizer. They have decided to increase the area sown to them by 100,000 hectares. (0700 GMT).

The grain harvest is difficult this year in the Omsk Priirtyshye. Today farms began cutting on the 2d million hectares. The wheat remains green on large areas, and it has lodged because of frequent rains and strong winds in the steppe and steppe-forest regions. The harvest is having to be carried out at extremely slow speed. Machine operators are not leaving the fields night or day--thousands of them are fulfilling one and a half to two norms daily. The rice harvest has begun in Krasnodarskiy Kray. By the end of the 5-year plan it is planned to bring rice production here up to 1 million tons. This year it has been pledged to harvest 900,000-950,000 tons of grain, or at least 51-53 quintals per hectare. This year land improvers of Glavkubanrisstroy have expanded the rice plantation to 177,000 hectares, the biggest in the country. On the basis of the water resources of the Kuban River the kray now produces more than 60 percent of the rice in the RSFSR. A large water conservancy complex based on the Krasnodar Reservoir, with a capacity a little over 3 billion cubic meters has been formed. The total area of rice plantations is to be 260,000 hectares by 1980. (1000 GMT)

In the past week, grain crops in the RSFSR have been harvested on an average of 1 million hectares per day; this is what our correspondent was told in the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture. Farmers of Orenburgskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts are working especially successfully. Orenburg grain farmers are selling their 3 millionth ton of grain. Kuybyshevskaya Oblast farms have to date delivered 500,000 tons of grain to elevators. (1400 GMT)

6 September

Mass wheat and barley threshing has started in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Powerful K-700 tractors with trailers have been introduced into harvesting-transportation complexes. As a result the productivity of combine harvesters has gone up 20 percent. (0000 GMT)

Correspondent Viktor Glukhovtsev reports that grain crop cutting is proceeding at a fast rate in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. The grains here occupy an area of 2.65 million hectares. By today barley and wheat had been windrowed on 1.5 million hectares. (0100 GMT)

First of all, information about the course of the harvest in the country's fields. The center of the harvest has now moved to the Urals, Siberia and to the virgin land areas of Kazazhstan. Today, for instance, farm workers in the Altayskiy Kray are completing the cutting of breadgrain on the 3d million hectares, i.e., 60 percent of the sown area of grain crops. Half the grain cut has been threshed. Work has been finished on 50 percent of the area sown to grain by the machine operators of Novosibirskaya Oblast and work has begun on the 2d million hectares. (0830 GMT).

The TASS correspondent reports that after the very windy weather that hit Kustanayskaya Oblast for several days, the good weather has again returned and harvesting is proceeding normally. The bad weather did no noticeable damage to the crops. At the end of August the Alma-Ata Hydrometeorological Center reported that there was a possibility of the wind velocity increasing in a number of areas. Farmers came to the conclusion that the only crop susceptible to damage was the "Saratovskaya-29." It was unanimously decided to switch most of the machinery over to harvesting this particular grain. This proved to be successful. When the storm came, the wheat was already lying in windrows. (1900 GMT)

CROP DEVELOPMENT, WEATHER REVIEWED THROUGH MID-AUGUST

LD061349 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Report by agrometeorologist A. Strashnaya: under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The weather continued warm and mainly dry over most of the USSR's European territory in the period 11-20 August. There was heavy rainfall (20-30 mm and, in places, more than 50 mm) in Moldavia, southern and southwestern oblasts of the Ukraine, central rayons of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and southwestern rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast.

Early spring crops reached the waxy ripeness stage in much of the northwest region and were still at the milky ripeness stage in parts of Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya, Kostromskaya, Kirovskaya and Arkhangelskaya oblasts, in the Komi ASSR and in the central Urals. Conditions remained favorable for the completion of grain ripening in these regions.

In rayons of the southern Ukraine, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast, early-sown corn reached the waxy ripeness stage. Corn reached the milky ripeness stage in Moldavia, much of the Ukraine, northern rayons in Rostovskaya Oblast and in the south of the Central-Chernozem Region. Early-sown rice began to ripen in the south of Kransodarskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast, while grain continued to form and ripen over most of the rice-growing regions in the southern Ukraine and North Caucasus.

The optimum time for sowing winter grain crops arrived north of a line joining Pskov, Kalinin, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Kazan and Kuybyshev. The agrometeorological conditions needed for winter crops to germinate and develop were favorable almost everywhere in these regions. In Arkhangelskaya, Vologodskaya, Kostromskaya, Kirovskaya and Permskaya oblasts and in the Udmurtskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSRS winter crops sown at the end of the first and at the beginning of the second 10-day period of August have already started germinating.

Temperatures were lower in West Siberian rayons bordering the Urals and in western and northwestern oblasts of Kazakhstan. There was heavy rainfall (30-60 mm and more than 70 mm in some places) in Tyumenskaya Oblast, the western part of Omskaya Oblast and in most of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast.

Most spring crop sowings had reached the waxy ripeness stage in Altayskiy Kray and in Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Tomskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts, and in places they were already fully ripe. The weather was moderately warm in most of the farming regions of East Siberia. Temperatures were lower in the Far East. Rain fell in Primorskiy Kray and in the south of Khabarovskiy Kray.

The weather continued to be hot during most of the period in the Central Asian republics. Conditions were favorable for the growth of cotton plants. An average of 2-3 bolls per bush formed almost everywhere in the period.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS, WINTER CROP SOWING

LD061459 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHISN in Russian 30 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychikin agricultural review: "In Harvest Work Every Hour Is Precious"]

[Excerpt] More than 8 million hectares of grain crops have been cut in the RSFSR in the past week. In the republic as a whole 44.3 million hectares have been cut--58 percent of the sown area--and 38.8 million hectares have been threshed--85 percent of the cut area. Harvesting is almost finished in the Central-Chernozem Region, Ryazanskaya, Moskovskaya and Tulskaya oblasts and the Mordovskaya ASSR in the Non-Chernozem Zone. At the same time, full use is not being made of existing material and technical possibilities everywhere. In Yaroslavskaya Oblast the cutting plan has been fulfilled by only 30 percent, in Kalininskaya Oblast by 40 percent and in Smolenskaya Oblast by 46 percent.

The main front of the harvest in the RSFSR is now in the Urals and Siberia. Already more than one-third of the crops have been cut in the Altay and Kemerovskaya Oblast. Almost everywhere farms have banked on swathe harvesting, effective use of transport and efficient technical servicing of machinery in the fields. But harvest campaign to date has also revealed shortcomings. In Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts there has been a significant gap between cutting and threshing of swathes which in unpredictable weather conditions can affect the quality of wheat and barley. Combines suffer holdups on a number of farms because the grain is not taken away promptly.

At this decisive stage of harvest work it is very important to organize efficient work all along the line, from field to threshing floor to elevator, and to ship the grain to the state strictly according to schedule. Farms in Orenburgskaya Oblast have already sold more than 1.5 million tons of grain. Workers in Sorochinskiy Rayon have fulfilled the annual and 5-year plans. Over 100,000 tons of grain have been shipped to elevators by farms in Udmurtia. The grain must not be allowed to pile up on threshing floors. Following the example of leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes it must be delivered to state reception centers and kolkhoz and sovkhoz storehouses on the day of harvesting after appropriate treatment.

Farmers are working day and night on the Kazakhstan steppe. Some 10.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been cut in the republic--43 percent of the crops--and 6.6 million hectares have been threshed. More than 60,000 combines and the same number of reapers are out in the fields in northern oblasts alone. Some 567 transport and harvesting complexes are operating in the fields in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. In order to speed up the work wide use is made here of the multitrailer method of transporting the harvest and of hourly grain shipment schedules using heavy trucks and powerful tractors. Cleaning and drying centers have been equipped everywhere. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast the first to fulfill the plan for the sale of grain to the state were the farms of Mayskiy Rayon. Having weighed up existing possibilities the farmers decided not only to eliminate the backlog for last year but also to supply thousands of tons of grain in excess of the 5-year target.

This is the way the first commandment can and must be fulfilled by all sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kazakhstan, where there are good opportunities this year for increasing grain sales to the state.

Harvest work is in the homestretch in Belorussia. Harvest work and grain shipments must be accelerated in Latvia and Lithuania, where more than half of the crop is still uncut. It is very important to insure maximum productivity by all equipment engaged in fieldwork. In a number of places combine and reaper output is still poor and some trucks are out of action because of technical defects.

More and more rayons are embarking on the harvesting of crops requiring interrow cultivation. Some 7.6 million hectares of corn have been harvested--41 percent of the crop. This includes 78,000 hectares of ears harvested for grain. Farmers are embarking on this work in Moldavia where 100,000 hectares of corn are being cultivated in accordance with industrial techniques. Corn growers in Uzbekistan are bringing in a good grain harvest although in some oblasts here the harvest work has been delayed. Harvesting of sunflowers heads must not be delayed. Ripening has been accelerated in the south by the hot, dry weather.

Some 462,000 hectares of fiber flax have been pulled--44 percent of the crop. Flax harvesting is still slow in Kaluzhskaya, Novgorodskaya and Pskovskaya oblasts. Work continues on tending cotton plantations and "white gold" reapers are going out to bring in the early sown crops. The beet growers and sugar industry workers are checking and rechecking harvest readiness.

The first 126,000 hectares of potatoes have been lifted. Some 268,000 hectares of vegetable crops have been harvested. Some 5.3 million tons of vegetables have been purchased.

The farmers are laying the foundation for the next harvest. Some 10.4 million hectares of winter crops have been sown in the RSFSR--45 percent of the plan. Now is the right time to sow in the Central, Central-Chernozem and Volga regions. However, in Gorkovskaya, Vladimirskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts the soil has not yet been prepared on one-fifth of the allotted area. When expanding winter crop sowings it is necessary at the same time to strictly observe the optimum periods for carrying out work and the agricultural techniques and to sow high-standard wheat, rye and barley seeds, making sure to put mineral fertilizers in the rows.

Time is passing quickly, Mr Farmer. Every hour is precious when you are harvesting and shipping grain, sowing winter crops and carrying out fall plowing!

SHEVARDNADZE GIVES SPEECH AT AGRICULTURE SEMINAR

LD051147 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 August 1979 carries on pages 1 and 2 the 4,500-word apparent text of the "Opening Words" by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at the 17 August Abash conference-seminar "On Questions of Further Improving Agricultural Management" under the headline "Improve the Economic Mechanism in the Countryside." In his opening speech Shevardnadze outlines the conference-seminar's tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions and Brezhnev's plenum report and refers specifically to the development of agriculture in Georgia. He gives a brief account of work on agricultural management in Georgia and of the Abashskiy Rayon agricultural production association "experiment" which, he says, will be dealt with in greater detail in reports at the seminar.